

# Herald Tribune

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EMERGENCY CARE IN SOMALIA — A starving baby in Baidoa, Somalia, getting nourishment Thursday from a nurse. Thousands have starved to death in the town.

## Germany Gives Itself A Maastricht 'Opt-Out'

### Bundesbank Guards Its Holy Grail

By Craig R. Whitney

FRANKFURT — "Do right, though the heavens fall" could be the motto of the Bundesbank. It insists that it is doing right, and the heavens are indeed falling.

Not that Helmut Schlesinger, the president of the German central bank, and his colleagues here do not admit to having made a few gaffes. His colleagues say that Mr. Schlesinger regretted public statements he made that started a run on the pound sterling in European currency markets last month, leading to three weeks of disarray in the financial markets as well as much public finger-pointing among European officials.

Still, bank insiders say, the result was sought by Mr. Schlesinger: a realignment of European currencies that raised the value of the Deutsche mark against some of the others, to help the independent German central bank push inflation down.

Conspiracy theorists in Britain and elsewhere have suggested that Mr. Schlesinger deliberately caused the realignment, a suggestion his aides deny vigorously.

But some Bundesbank officials here say that if the mark's new value does make inflation recede, the Bundesbank will be in a position to give the rest of the world what it has been clamoring for: lower German interest rates.

But the path Mr. Schlesinger has set out on — and his relentless determination to cut its 3.6 percent inflation rate, regardless of the hardships on Germany's neighbors — has brought him some harsh criticism.

He was particularly stung, bank officials say, by remarks by Norman Lamont, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, who fumed at the Germans for being disloyal.

But while such sniping may sting, conversations with bank officials make it clear that the pressures of politics and diplomacy, and the electoral needs of European or

### Parliament Gets Chance to Keep Deutsche Mark

By Tom Redburn

The German government, opening its drive for approval of the Maastricht treaty to advance European integration, promised Thursday that Bonn would not allow the Deutsche mark to be replaced by a single European currency until parliament approved the action.

The pledge by Finance Minister Theo Waigel is tantamount to a de facto German "opt-out" clause on monetary union similar to the formal allowances given to both Britain and Denmark by other European Community nations.

It is likely to add to doubts in other countries over whether Germany is really prepared to cede authority over its monetary affairs to a new central bank that would include officials from other EC members.

Officials in Paris and other capitals, however, sought to play down the importance of the promise, saying that winning German approval of the treaty was more important than any future problems that might be created by the manner in which the government achieved it.

Already, approval of the Maastricht treaty has been put in question by Denmark's refusal to ratify the agreement. The breakdown last month of the EC's currency grid that forced both Britain and Italy to withdraw from the system of semifixed exchange rates dealt an even more serious blow to Maastricht's call for nations to achieve economic stability before permanently linking their currencies.

Granting the German parliament another vote on whether to proceed with the proposed currency union, although not technically permitted by the treaty, has long been sought by the opposition Social Democratic Party as its price for supporting ratification of the Maastricht agreement. Opposition leaders welcomed Mr. Waigel's vow.

While arguing that "this is not a second ratification and not an opt-out clause," Mr. Waigel's promise to the German Bundestag left little room for doubt that it would have the last word on adopting a single currency — just as the British parliament would have the final say on Britain's participation.

"The German government needs the vote of parliament before such a decision," Mr. Waigel said. Approving the treaty now, he promised, would not irrevocably commit Germany to abolishing the Bundesbank and entering the final stage of European monetary union.

Mr. Waigel's statement was the strongest to date from a senior government official promising to give German lawmakers an effective veto over the creation of a single currency.

If ratified by all 12 EC members, the treaty specifically requires that a new European central bank take over the management of monetary policy before the end of the decade from all nations that qualify for the currency union. Only Britain and Denmark are to be allowed a choice.

The underlying reality, however, is that no other nation is in a position to force Germany to join a currency union if it is not willing to do so.

## Bush Camp Presses Clinton on Anti-War Activities

By Andrew Rosenthal

NEW ORLEANS — As President George Bush's campaign pressed its attack on Governor Bill Clinton's anti-Vietnam war activities, Bush aides said Thursday that the offensive grew from an intensive behind-the-scenes effort to bring another potentially embarrassing episode about the Democrat's young adulthood into the glare of election-year scrutiny.

The offensive followed the pattern set by the Bush campaign's earlier handling of Mr. Clinton's draft record: a common political tactic of gathering damaging information about an op-

ponent, pushing it into public view through surrogates and thus generating news coverage. In this manner, a campaign can say it is merely responding on issues that it does not want to raise directly.

Mr. Bush, pressed by Republican legislators at a breakfast on Tuesday to be much tougher in his comments on the draft and related issues, signaled Thursday that he intended to continue attacking Mr. Clinton over his anti-war activities. Republicans hope the issue will haunt Mr. Clinton at the first presidential debate on Sunday night, just as the Clinton team hopes that by raising questions about Mr. Bush's Iraq

policy and the Iran-contra scandal now, those issues will come up in the debate.

Mr. Bush based his attack on whether Mr. Clinton went to Moscow in 1969 and demonstrated overseas against the Vietnam War, just as he had made clear on several occasions that he was making an issue out of Mr. Clinton's lack of military service, not just whether he told the truth about his draft exemptions.

"The sons and daughters of Louisiana that served in Desert Storm deserve our thanks and deserve our support," he shouted at a rally here Thursday. "And so do those that served in Vietnam."

Mr. Bush said in an interview on CNN on Wednesday night that it was "wrong" of Mr. Clinton to take part in anti-war demonstrations outside the borders of the United States. He said Mr. Clinton was lying about his visit to Moscow.

[Mr. Clinton, leaving Little Rock, Arkansas, for Missouri to prepare for the leadoff debate Sunday, said of Mr. Bush, "I just think he's apparently desperate." The Associated Press reported.

"[His campaign has sunk to a new low," Mr. Clinton added.

[Mr. Clinton's communications chief, See BUSH, Page 3

## Abortion Pill's New Role RU 486 as 'Day-After' Birth Control

By Gina Kolata

NEW YORK — In a discovery that could reshape the debate over the French abortion pill RU 486, researchers have found that it can also enable women to avoid abortions by serving as a highly effective and safe "morning-after" contraceptive pill.

In a new study, Dr. Anna Glasier and her colleagues at the University of Edinburgh gave either RU 486 or a standard pregnancy-preventing regimen of high doses of birth control pills to 800 women who had requested emergency help.

Both treatments prevented pregnancy in women who had had unprotected sexual intercourse in the preceding 72 hours, they found, but RU 486 caused far less nausea and vomiting.

Women who took RU 486, however, were more likely to have a delay in the onset of their next menstrual period.

Four of the 398 women in the study who took the birth control pills became pregnant, as opposed to none who took RU 486, a difference that was statistically insignificant.

The investigators said that if no treatment had been given, they would have expected 17 pregnancies in each group. The study was reported Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine.

Some family planning experts said they hoped that the new use for RU 486, which is

not available in the United States, would shift the debate over the drug away from the contentious issue of abortion.

For that reason, said Dr. Michael Policar, vice president for medical affairs at the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, "it's an immensely important study."

But opponents of abortion said that morning-after pills were, in fact, the moral equivalent of abortions. Saying otherwise "is more of the verbal gymnastics that pro-abortion advocates use so routinely," said Dr. Richard Glasow, the education director of the National Right to Life Committee.

The morning-after method prevents a fertilized egg from implanting itself in the uterus; an abortion dislodges a fertilized egg that is already implanted.

The use of birth control pills as a morning-after drug has not been submitted to the Food and Drug Administration for review, so the pills cannot be advertised as having this effect.

Since they have been approved for other purposes, however, doctors are free to prescribe them as a morning-after pill. Similarly, if RU 486 were to be approved as a morning-after pill, doctors would be able to use it in abortions.

Dr. Policar said that most Planned Parenthood clinics, emergency rooms that treat women who have been sexually assaulted, and many college health clinics prescribe

See PILL, Page 7

## Neo-Nazi Curbs: Accord on Goal But Not Means

New York Times Service

BONN — Acknowledging shame over the failure to halt a rising tide of far-right extremist violence against foreigners, German politicians of all parties vowed Thursday to support a crackdown, but differed over whether new police powers were needed.

Only two years after the reunification of the country had seemed to end the legacy of World War II, many speakers in a parliamentary debate agreed that because of the violence, the German Federal Republic was fast losing the reputation for law-abiding democracy that it had struggled to build over the last four decades.

Not since the late 1960s has Germans' confidence in their democracy been so shaken.

"Fighting extremist violence is a challenge for political parties, security officials, justice, and all the social groups of our country," said Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters.

Raising the question of whether parties encouraging violence or prejudice against foreigners should be banned, he called for tougher enforcement of existing laws and said he supported stronger ones to make it easier to arrest those who instigate violence at public demonstrations.

A conference of state and interior ministers from the German states will meet in Bonn on

See GERMANY, Page 2



IDEOLOGICALLY ESTRANGED — John Major greeting his predecessor, Lady Thatcher, on Thursday at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton. Page 7.

## Derek Walcott Becomes First Caribbean Writer to Receive Nobel Prize

By David Streitfeld

WASHINGTON — The West Indian poet and dramatist Derek Walcott won the Nobel Prize for Literature on Thursday, the first Caribbean writer to receive the honor.

The prize, worth \$1.2 million this year, was awarded only four days before the 500th anniversary of Co-

lumbus's arrival in the New World and on the morning Mr. Walcott was scheduled to fly to Charlottesville, Virginia, to take part in a conference focusing on the explorer's legacy.

"Three loyalties are central for him — the Caribbean where he lives, the English language and his African origin," the Swedish Academy of Letters said in its citation. In Mr. Walcott, "West Indian cul-

ture has found its great poet," it added.

The 62-year-old writer said in an interview with Reuters from his home in Boston that he was "shocked and surprised" to learn of his selection. "The principal thing is that West Indian literature has been recognized internationally, and that's good," he added.

Mr. Walcott was selected by the academy's 18 members from 250

contenders at their meeting in Stockholm on Thursday morning. He had reportedly been a favorite for several years, although the secretive academy never releases the names of the candidates.

Two years ago, in an interview with The Washington Post after the publication of his book-length epic poem "Omoo," Mr. Walcott had spoken of his prospects for the prize.

"It's lovely money," he said. "Sure, I'd like to get a Nobel prize for the money. Absolutely. But there's so many other people."

He added: "Every Nobel prize winner who finally gets it says, 'Why should I be getting it?'"

If he was ever going to receive the prize, this year offered particular symbolism.

A. James Arnold, director of New World Studies at the Univer-

sity of Virginia and organizer of the conference on "Stories of American Identities: 500 Years After the Columbian Encounter," said: "The selection of Walcott seems already this afternoon somehow inevitable."

"Of all the writers in the Western world, he's the one who ties us together best. In 'Omoo,' Mr. Walcott brings all of the traditions

See POET, Page 7

## The Workplace Turns a Page Into Computer-Age Badgering

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — Like crew members aboard the ship Enterprise, Neil Fishman is monitored minute-by-minute by a computer as he moves around his workplace.

An engineer at a Digital Equipment Corp. research center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Fishman wears a 2-inch-square (13 square-centimeters) "active badge" that sends out an infrared signal every 10 seconds to give his whereabouts to a central computer. The badge can consult it about where to find him.

Mr. Fishman, "They don't come to me and say 'My God, where have you been? I've been waiting for you for a half hour.'"

Worn by about 30 lab employees, the badges have occasionally generated unintended results. Mr. Fishman has from time to time wandered off, and colleagues have knocked on the door of an empty office. But Digital said several other companies think such systems will alter how the modern office functions. It could mean fewer missed phone calls and meetings, doors opening automatically for authorized people, computers that can tell when someone is sitting at his own keyboard and automatically displaying his personalized programs.

But the badges have also evoked skepticism. "It's very tempting, once you have a new technology, to say this is the greatest thing and it's going to change everything," said Eric Brysk of the Boston

consulting firm Technology Research Group. If someone's missing, he asks, "What's wrong with paging?"

Though they are still in the early test phase, the badges have spawned debate in the computer industry about potential privacy abuse. Some critics fear that companies will use them for electronic surveillance, since every trip to the restroom or water cooler would be documented. Already, some employees have refused to wear them, feeling they are akin to the eyes of Big Brother.

Several of the companies developing the badges concede that like most new technologies, the uses for the badges are anybody's guess. So they are wiring up their own labs to see how the badges work.

Equipment. Also trying out badges are Bellcore, a research consortium of the telephone industry, and Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Center.

The badges are a big step beyond the ubiquitous pagers now found in thousands of offices. A person equipped with a pager can receive a message that someone is looking for him or her. But it does not reveal the whereabouts, or anything else about, the person being paged.

In the system being tried at Digital, every 10 seconds a badge sends out an identifier code assigned to the person wearing it, using the same infrared signals that TV remote-control devices use. The signal is picked up by the nearest of about 100 sensors scat-

Leading the way is Olivetti, the Italian computer-maker, which developed the hardware used at Digital

See WATCH, Page 3

## Kiosk

### Israel to End Boycott of 2 Panels

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel has agreed to join two committees it has boycotted in the Middle East peace talks that began nearly a year ago, a senior official said Thursday.

Israel had shunned panels on refugees and economic development because they included Palestinians from outside the occupied territories. Under Yitzhak Rabin, who in June was replaced as prime minister by Yitzhak Rabin, Israel insisted that Palestinian delegations to the talks exclude people who lived outside the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

### Tax Bill Passes but Veto Likely

WASHINGTON — Congress, headed for adjournment, approved a \$27 billion tax bill with urban aid and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts on Thursday, sending it to President George Bush less than a month before the presidential election. But the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Mr. Bush would not sign the legislation.

The bill, approved by the Senate by a vote of 67 to 22, includes several provisions that Mr. Bush wanted, but it would be financed by selectively raising taxes.

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Business/Finance	Hachette believes Havas is buying into the giant communications company. Page 15
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Dow Jones	Up 23.78	Trib Index	Down 0.01%
	3,176.03		89.55

The Dollar	New York, Thurs close	previous close
	1.4625	1.4605
	1.684	1.7105
	121.60	120.40
	5.084	4.9225

# U.S. Field Hospital Destined for Croatia

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to send a military field hospital to the former Yugoslavia to support a UN peacekeeping force protecting humanitarian aid efforts there, Bush administration officials said Thursday.

The officials said the hospital and about 300 support personnel would be in relative safety near Zagreb, Croatia, and not in Sarajevo, which has been pummeled by shellfire for months.

President George Bush has offered protective air cover for the aid effort but has expressed strong reluctance to send ground troops into the region as part of the 14,000-member UN force, many of them from NATO countries.

The U.S. officials said the peacekeeping force had also requested military trucks and earth-moving equipment to support humanitarian aid convoys, but that no final decision had been made on the full request.

One official said that the U.S. military might set up the hospital but that it could eventually be staffed by other personnel.

Mr. Bush and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney have emphasized that the region is no place for U.S. ground forces because there would be no clear target or enemy if those troops were fired on.

An Italian relief plane has been shot down and two French soldiers shot to death so far in the aid operation.

More than 14,000 people have been killed in Bosnia and tens of thousands wounded since Serbs set out to crush the independence drive of majority Muslims and Croats, who voted in February to secede from Serb-dominated Yugoslavia.

U.S. planes have ferried emergency food and supplies to the Balkan war zone as part of a UN-supervised international airlift, but have not participated in peacekeeping efforts.

Mr. Bush last week offered to send military planes to police an expected UN ban on Serbian warplanes over Bosnia's skies. But compliance with the "no-fly" zone, expected to be declared on Friday or Monday, will be monitored by UN staff members on the ground, not military flights.

The draft resolution does, however, leave open the possibility of adopting a later resolution to enforce the ban if the Bosnian Serbs defy it.

In Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Thursday that it was sending 100 people and

# Amsterdam Lowers Toll To 50 in El Al Crash

AMSTERDAM — Rescue teams have found 50 bodies in the ruins of the apartment complex devastated Sunday by the El Al air crash, and Amsterdam's mayor said Thursday the final death toll would be lower than originally feared.

As search crews ended their work at the site, Mayor Ed van Thijn said he did not expect the recovery of more bodies. Officials said only one of the mangled bodies had been identified.

"If you want to look at that optimistically, the number of victims will be lower than the 250 originally feared killed," he said.

Crews at the crash site in the Amsterdam suburb of Bijlmermeer were preparing to demolish the leaning hulks of the devastated buildings. They had finished searching for bodies and cleared away the last of the blackened debris by early Thursday evening.

City officials declined to give any new estimate of the total number of victims, and the police admitted that the official population register of those listed as living in the area was hopelessly wrong.

"We have to start again, basing our work on information from the site," said the police chief, Erik Nordholt.

The El Al 747-200F cargo jet slammed into the densely populated housing development of Bijlmermeer, on the southeast outskirts of the city, home to many poor immigrants, many of them living illegally in the Netherlands.

Despite a virtual amnesty for illegal immigrants after the crash, many have been reluctant to help the police trace possible victims.

Mr. Nordholt said detectives hoped to produce a reliable list of those missing. "If we can come up with a list of missing persons by Friday, this should not be taken to mean that all the people on the list were victims," he said.

Workers were excavating a trench to recover part of the aircraft's wing, but there was no chance of finding more victims in that area.

Firemen are bringing in heavy equipment to demolish apartments on each side of the 30-meter-wide (100-foot-wide) hole punched in the apartment complex by the jet.

Crash investigators were still trying to piece together a detailed account of what happened to the jet in the 15 minutes between takeoff and the crash.

Transportation Ministry officials said they still had not found the cargo jet's voice recorder.

(Reuters/AP)

# Turkey Reports Killing 12 Kurdish Guerrillas

ANKARA — Turkish troops killed 12 separatist Kurdish guerrillas in a gun battle in eastern Turkey and suffered one death themselves, security officials said Thursday.

More than 5,000 people have been killed in the Kurdistan Workers Party's eight-year campaign for an independent homeland for Turkey's 10 million Kurds.

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(Reuters/AP)



The former Soviet leader protesting on a Moscow street Thursday after police officers blocked employees from entering his research institute. He blamed a continuing feud with Boris Yeltsin.

# Gorbachev's Door Is Barred

By Margaret Shapiro

MOSCOW — When Mikhail S. Gorbachev showed up for work Thursday, police officers were barring the door of the huge, state building that since December has housed his research institute.

They eventually let Mr. Gorbachev and a few close aides in, but the display of uniformed might was the clearest evidence yet that the long-running feud between the last Soviet ruler and the man who succeeded him, President Boris N. Yeltsin, was unlikely to end anytime soon.

As Mr. Yeltsin flew off to Kyrgyzstan for a meeting of presidents of republics that Mr. Gorbachev once ruled, the former Soviet leader was reduced to holding a frigid news conference on the sidewalk under the watchful eyes of the police.

There, and at a later, warmer, press gathering inside his institute, Mr. Gorbachev angrily accused Mr. Yeltsin of evicting him solely as punishment for having been too critical.

"Yesterday I said that the president is incapable of doing his job," said Mr. Gorbachev, surrounded by news cameras and harked aides. "As you can see, he has shown what he is capable of. He has sealed off the building and locked out its employees in a country that the leaders say is democratic."

The four-building complex in central Moscow had been allocated to Mr. Gorbachev as a sort of consolation prize after the Soviet Union dissolved last December and Mr. Yeltsin moved into Mr. Gorbachev's Kremlin office.

But, in an order by the president released last night, all but 1,000 square meters (10,750 square feet) of office space were reclaimed by the Russian government for a newly created financial academy.

Mr. Gorbachev said he learned of the decision only Wednesday night when it was broadcast on a

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Vote Fraud Is Charged in Romania

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Romania's main opposition alliance, Democratic Convention, will contest the results of the recent parliamentary and presidential elections on the basis of fraud, one of its leaders said Thursday.

Final results showed that the Democratic National Salvation Front, which backs President Ion Iliescu for re-election, won 28.3 percent of the vote for the Senate and 27.7 percent for the Chamber of Deputies. The Democratic Convention, an alliance of 18 groups, was second with 20.2 percent of Senate votes and 20 percent for the lower house, according to the results issued by the Central Electoral Office.

After a recount of spoiled ballots ordered by electoral authorities, the office put the total number of invalid votes at more than 3 million, 12.3 percent of the votes cast for parliament. "The fact that some 1.5 million people allegedly voted in other places than their towns of residence is also highly suspect," said Ilic Paunescu, vice president of the Democratic Convention.

## Yeltsin Arranges Talks on Georgia

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin warned Thursday that negotiations were needed to keep the conflict in Georgia's breakaway Abkhazia region from turning into "large-scale war," Inter-Tass reported.

Mr. Yeltsin, who arrived in Kyrgyzstan to attend a meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, said he spoke by telephone Wednesday with the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the Abkhazian separatist leader, Vladislav Ardzinba.

The two sides, Mr. Yeltsin said, have agreed to join him at a meeting Tuesday on a military ship off the coast of Sukhumi, the main city in Abkhazia. "They do not resolve their differences," he said, "they will reach a dead end and there will be a large-scale war."

## Canada Unity Deal Runs Into Trouble

OTTAWA (Reuters) — Uncertainty over Canada's political future has continued to grow, as recent opinion polls show opposition to a unity deal with French-speaking Quebec gaining ground less than three weeks before a national referendum.

A Gallup Poll published Wednesday said opposition to a package of constitutional changes aimed at keeping Quebec in Canada has rapidly caught up with support for the deal. The two sides campaigning for the year-to-go referendum are now running at 41 percent each.

"This is very bad news for the yes side which has not grown, while the undecided are joining the no side," said Gallup Canada's vice president, Larne Brimoff. He added that the lack of credibility of political leaders, led by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, was a major reason support for the accord had stagnated.

## After Bombing, Egypt Guards Trains

ASSIUT, Egypt (Reuters) — Armed police will guard trains in southern Egypt after a bomb carried aboard by a Muslim militant exploded, killing four people and injuring nine others, security sources said on Thursday.

They said two uniformed police officers and a plainclothes officer would be put on trains through Upper Egypt, where Muslim extremists have clashed with security forces in recent months. Express trains from Luxor and Asswan, which often are used by foreign tourists, will carry a superior officer, as well.

Four people were killed and nine wounded on Tuesday when the militant tried to blow the bomb out of the window of a train's toilet at security forces at Dayrut military station, authorities said. Last Thursday, three Egyptian men were wounded when gunmen fired on a Nile boat carrying 140 Germans. Telephone callers claimed responsibility for the attacks on behalf of an organization called the Islamic Group.

## USAir and Machinists Near Accord

WASHINGTON (AP) — USAir reached a tentative agreement Thursday with machinists who struck Monday and caused the cancellations of hundreds of flights around the country.

The agreement is subject to ratification by the 8,300 members of the International Association of Machinists. A union negotiator said USAir members would be urged to ratify the contract, which he said assured job security and gives nonpartisan safeguards to flight attendants and other who crossed picket lines.

The United States has warned of an increased potential for violence against Americans in certain Latin American countries, notably Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, between now and Oct. 12, the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to the New World. (Reuters)

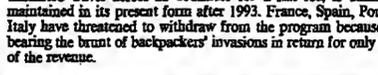
Genoa will hardly celebrate the 500th anniversary of the landing in America of its favorite son, Christopher Columbus, on Monday, a 24-hour strike by unions opposing government spending cuts is expected to halt many services, and most commemorations were canceled out of respect for victims of a Sept. 27 flood. Tourists will not be able to visit Columbus exhibits, because most museums are closed on Mondays, and no special arrangements were made to open them. (Reuters)

France's three biggest labor confederations called for a 24-hour taxi strike in Paris next Wednesday to protest a new licensing system that carries penalty points for bad driving. (AFP)

Europe's railroads have agreed to keep the Interlural youth budget travel card going for another year, the Community of European Railways said Wednesday in Brussels. But the card, which allows people under 26 unlimited travel across 25 countries for a flat fee, is unlikely to be maintained in its present form after 1993. France, Spain, Portugal and Italy have threatened to withdraw from the program because they are bearing the brunt of backpackers' invasions in return for only a fraction of the revenue. (Reuters)

## The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America: Chicago and Detroit will be cool over the weekend, but most of the area will be rainy. Although Saturday will begin clearing in New York City and Washington, D.C., the sun will be out in the afternoon. However, showers could return Sunday and the day on Sunday.

Europe: Northwest Europe, including Paris and London will be brisk and cool this weekend with limited sun. No significant rain is expected. Heavy rain is likely to return, perhaps renewing flooding problems. Cool weather and scattered snow will prevail in the southwest toward Moscow.

Asia: Tropical storm Yvette will bring torrential rains and strong winds to the north eastern section of the South China Sea. Cool air will push into Japan, and Tokyo is due to partly cloudy Sunday through Monday. Strong winds and thunderstorms will occur in Manila and Bangkok.

Table with weather forecasts for various regions: North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania.

# REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

## FRANCE

A PRIME ADDRESS IN THE HEART OF PARIS 25/257, rue Saint-Jacques - 75005 Paris

Real estate advertisement for a prime address in Paris, featuring a photograph of a building and text describing the property's location and features.

## AUSTRALIA

DUNEIRA AN ESSENTIAL PART OF AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE

Real estate advertisement for DUNEIRA in Australia, describing it as an essential part of Australian heritage and providing details about the property.

## FRANCE FOR SALE

Real estate advertisement for a property in France, featuring the name 'Megeve' and details about the property.

## PORTUGAL

Real estate advertisement for a property in Portugal, featuring the name 'ALGARVE - PORTUGAL' and details about the property.

## GRAT BRITAIN

Real estate advertisement for a property in Great Britain, featuring the name 'Halcyon Homes' and details about the property.

# CIA Blinks in Glare of Banking Scandal

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, has launched a broad internal investigation into what administration officials describe as the agency's apparent failure to provide timely and accurate information to Congress and the Justice Department about a politically sensitive bank scandal.

Mr. Gates acted as U.S. officials disclosed that the CIA last week uncovered 1989 documents that cast new doubt on the government's longstanding contention that the scandal was solely caused by officials of the Atlanta branch of an Italian bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

This contention has been challenged by attorneys for the former head of bank's Atlanta branch, the chief defendant in a criminal case arising from the scandal. The attorneys have alleged that Washington has concealed evidence of Rome's having authorized the loans in order to avoid embarrassing Italy, a key ally and owner of the bank.

Not only is the fraud the largest in U.S. banking history — involving more than \$4 billion in loans and loan guarantees — but the issue is also dogging the Bush campaign, since the money went to help Iraq buy weapons and food before the Gulf War.

The newly found documents consist of a series of cables to Washington by the CIA's Rome station chief reporting evidence that officials in Rome had authorized some of the illicit loans from Atlanta, according to U.S. officials familiar with the papers.

Officials said a copy of the cables was provided Sept. 30 to Laurence Urganon, the head of the Justice Department's criminal division. The next day, U.S. prosecutors in Atlanta obtained a federal judge's permission to withdraw a plea agreement negotiated with the director of bank's Atlanta branch, Christopher P. Drogoul.

Neither Mr. Urganon nor Gernlyn Brill, the senior U.S. attorney in the case, mentioned the CIA cables last week in discussing why the government had withdrawn the plea agreement. Both said the government still contended that Italian officials were unaware of the loans and expected to prove its case in a trial of Mr. Drogoul, probably next year.

A CIA spokesman said that Mr. Gates had ordered a detailed inquiry into CIA responses to requests for information about the scandal by the Justice Department, Congress and U.S. District Judge Marvin H. Shoob, who heard the plea agreement proceedings. The report is due by the end of the year.

On Monday, Judge Shoob sharply criticized the CIA as being uncooperative and evasive in its dealings with him.

David L. Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was also critical. He said this week that the CIA issued false information when its acting general counsel suggested in a

Sept. 17 letter to Mr. Brill that it had only "publicly available information" about the complicity of Italian officials in the illicit loans.

The Justice Department had divulged the CIA letter in an attempt to rebut charges from the House Banking Committee chairman, Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, that the administration was covering up evidence of Italian complicity. Mr. Boren said that, based on his own inquiries, he believes that the agency has three classified documents written in October 1989 indicating that Italian officials were aware of activities by the bank's Atlanta branch.

He noted that while the documents do not refer specifically to illegal activities, the content of the reports makes it clear that these were among the activities known to Italian officials.

Mr. Boren said, "It really worries me, this whole thing. My instincts tell me something doesn't add up here."

A CIA spokesman said that the agency had made "an honest mistake" in not releasing earlier the bank's documents in its possession.

"There was absolutely no intention to mislead anyone or to hold anything back," he said. Officials said the three documents Mr. Boren cited were sent in October 1989 to the White House, the State Department and the FBI. That was 16 months before Mr. Drogoul's indictment and the Justice Department announcement that it had no evidence of Italian complicity.

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CAMPAIGN '92 / REVERSING THE RACE ISSUE

ELECTION NOTES

Perot Ad Topped the Evening's TV Ratings

NEW YORK — The half-hour paid political announcement that Ross Perot bought Tuesday night attracted a higher rating than most regularly scheduled entertainment shows on all three networks.

A Few Tips From School Debating Coaches

WASHINGTON — Some advice from debate coaches to the candidates: Get a good night's sleep, George Bush, and wait 15 seconds before plunging into your answers.

Clinton Is Enlivening Little Rock's Economy

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — It remains to be seen what Bill Clinton can do for the national economy, but there's no question that basing his national campaign here has done wonders for the local economy.

Poll Picks Bush: Its First Error in 36 Years?

NEW YORK — There are a lot of straws in the wind. There is, for example, the quadrennial presidential poll conducted by The Weekly Reader, the 64-year-old student paper published in Middletown, Conn.

Quote-Unquote

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, commenting on President George Bush's criticism of Bill Clinton's anti-Vietnam War efforts and student trip to Moscow: "It is called McCarthyism."

In America's Cities, Race Card May No Longer Be Trump

By Thomas B. Edsall

CLEVELAND — Four years ago, the themes of black crime, the death penalty and legal laxness sounded by the Bush campaign resounded powerfully in cities like Chicago and Philadelphia, where mayoral contests had heavily racial overtones, and here in Cleveland, where court-ordered school busing remains a source of anger and discontent.

Since then, however, a quiet revolution has been taking place in the racial politics of the pivotal cities in industrial states where "wedge" issues were a powerful weapon in persuading white voters to support President George Bush in 1988.

A new generation of mayors has taken office here in Cleveland and in Chicago and Philadelphia. In varying and complex ways, each has proven successful in moderating the racial polarization that has plagued the Democratic Party for two decades.

The altered political climate, in turn, has created a political environment hospitable to the candidacy of Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.

The quieting of racial tension is a subtle but significant factor not only behind Mr. Clinton's current leads in the important states of Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but it has also contributed to the revival of voter allegiance to the Democratic Party.

The elections of Richard M. Daley in Chicago and of Edward Rendell in Philadelphia have stanchied the flow of white voters to the Republican Party in those two cities. In both cases, white mayors replaced highly controversial black incumbents who wrested control from their divisive white predecessors.

In Cleveland, a black mayor, Michael White, has been perhaps the most successful of any big-city chief executive in building a biracial alliance in seemingly hostile terrain.

Mr. White's success has been a complementary dimension to the factors that have put Governor Clinton ahead in Ohio by about 8 to 10 percentage points in statewide polls.

Those factors also include anger at President George Bush for continued economic stagnation; the discontent of Americans of Eastern European descent with administration policies in their ancestral homelands; the defection of socially liberal suburbanites from a Republican Party seen as dominated by rigid, anti-abortion moralists; and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's decision not to run for president, which spared primary election contests that might have widened racial and ideological divisions.

In Cleveland, where East Side means black and West Side means white with the Cuyahoga River forming the dividing line, Mr. White over the last three years has built bridges crossing the Cuya-



President George Bush getting his makeup touched up during a commercial break on the "Larry King Live" talk show. Mr. King was displaying the president's armed forces identification after a caller questioned Mr. Bush's legal residence in San Antonio, Texas.

BUSH: Republican Strategists Press Effort to Challenge Clinton's Veracity

(Continued from page 1) George Stephanopoulos said: "It's a pathetic ploy by a desperate man. He's reading the polls and he's scared. He said he would do anything to get elected and now he's scooping to the lowest form of innuendo."

Mr. Bush might feel uncomfortable about raising Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities himself at the debate. But they are the sort of issue that Bush aides think might be raised by the panel of reporters that they insisted be included in two of the debates.

logical deception," said Mary Malin, the Bush campaign's political director. "If we cannot believe what he says about the past, how can we believe anything he says about the future?" she said Thursday.

And Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush's spokesman, said Thursday: "There's an important difference about protesting in foreign countries — against America. There's a strong tradition and patriotic sense of supporting our country on foreign shores."

But Republican strategists are clearly aware that they are bringing powerful emotional issues into the campaign and reopening deep wounds, and Mr. Bush has gone well beyond the relatively narrow question of Mr. Clinton's veracity.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Bush signaled that he fully intended to press the assault. "I'll have more to say about that later," he said.

The attack on Mr. Clinton first over the draft and now over his anti-war activities was reminiscent of Mr. Bush's attack on Governor Michael S. Dukakis in 1988 on the issues of flag burning and the pledge of allegiance.

It also seemed to follow the pattern of a recent foreign election that Mr. Bush followed closely — Prime Minister John Major's come-from-behind defeat of the Labor Party candidate Neil Kinnock in Britain. In that case, one newspaper account raised questions about a visit in the early 1980s by Mr. Kinnock to the Soviet Embassy in London.

The Republicans had been carefully building their case on the issue of Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities and his Moscow visit. Mr. Bush's research staff had been combing through records of Mr. Clinton's travels through Europe, including to Moscow, as part of his tour as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, to find questionable activities or contradictions with his current account of those years.

Congress Adopts Tax Bill but Bush Veto Is Likely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congress, bound for adjournment, approved a \$27 billion tax bill with urban aid and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts on Thursday, sending it to President George Bush and a possible veto less than a month before the presidential election.

Although the bill includes several provisions Mr. Bush wanted, it would be financed by selectively raising taxes.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said, "The president will not sign this bill."

The Senate approved the measure by a vote of 67 to 22. It had cleared the House on Tuesday, 208 to 206.

On what probably was the final work day for the 102d Congress, the Senate also completed action on significant energy legislation emphasizing conservation and alternative fuels and setting efficiency standards for light bulbs and other electrical devices.

The bill was approved by voice vote after two Democratic senators from Nevada, Harry M. Reid and Richard H. Bryan, failed to strike a provision that they contended would weaken health standards for a proposed nuclear-waste dump in their state.

Legislation with major impact on water users in 17 Western states was approved, 83 to 8. Senator John Seymour, Republican of California, tried unsuccessfully to change a section diverting some of California's Central Valley water from farm to recreational and industrial uses.

Summing up the feelings of lawmakers after a discussion-filled two years, Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, exclaimed, "How merciful it is that this Senate session is coming to an end."

The House, meanwhile, met for less than 10 minutes Thursday as Republicans made good their promise earlier this week to block any further action on legislation there. That left the fate of dozens of measures in doubt. Several senators faced a choice of either accepting House versions of their pet bills or seeing them die.

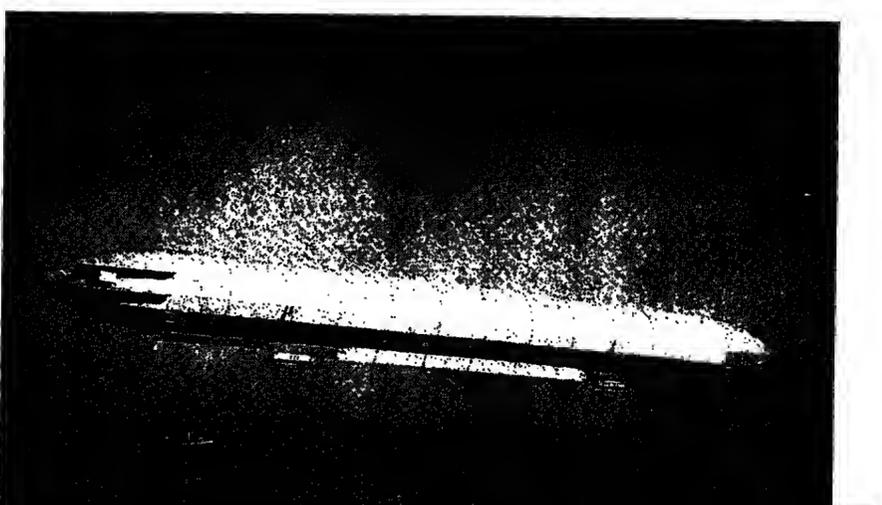
The decisive vote on the tax bill was a 60-to-29 roll call that cast aside Republican objections that it conflicted with deficit-reduction laws. The 60 votes were the minimum necessary to put down that point of order.

Republican leaders said there was no way Mr. Bush could sign the measure with its three dozen tax increases up to \$75,000 and couples up to \$100,000. Income limits now are \$35,000 and \$50,000.

The bill also would repeal luxury taxes on expensive yachts, furs, jewels and planes. The tax on expensive cars, which brings in far more money, would be retained.

Mr. Bush could kill the bill simply by not signing it within 10 days of receiving it, since Congress is adjourning for the year and would have no opportunity to override a veto, even if it had the votes to do so.

90 years ago our ideas were seen as out of this world — they still are.



Zeppelin over Lake Constance, Baden-Württemberg. Earth Reconnaissance Satellite ERS-1.

Over 90 years later it remains the largest aircraft the world has ever seen. In its time, the technology that created it was seen as nothing short of revolutionary. Perhaps in many ways it was as much a product of the fresh thinking and innovation that still thrives in the region of Baden-Württemberg.

Today, technology has gone further, and reached levels far beyond the imagination of the age when giant airships first flew, yet the attitude they forged remains the same.

The skies still hold the challenge, but now the challenges are for faster, more efficient communications, and improved management of the earth's resources.

Those challenges are still being met, in the area where much of today's advanced technology began — Baden-Württemberg.

For more information about Baden-Württemberg (Germany), please contact: Agency for International Economic Cooperation Baden-Württemberg (GWWZ) Mr Günther Fuchs Willi-Bleicher-Strasse 19, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany Telephone (+49-711) 22 78 70, Fax (+49-711) 22 87 22



WATCH: Big-Brotherly Workplace Tracking Badges

(Continued from page 1) tered around an area that includes about 120 rooms and offices. The sensor then informs a central computer of the person's presence.

At Digital, people who want to find a badge wearer can call up that information on their computer screens. The data includes where the person is, whether he is on the move — based on where the previous four "sightings" occurred — and the number of the phone nearest to him. It also reveals whether other badge wearers are in the same place, and who they are.

When Mr. Fishman wants privacy, he presses a button on his badge twice, causing the computers to place the word "busy" by his name

The lab's switchboard operators have been using the system to route incoming calls. Before deciding which extension to ring, the operator glances at the computer screen.

An Olivetti lab in Cambridge, England, has gone a step further. It has linked its badge computer to a global electronic mail network, so that people anywhere in the world can find out where an employee is, provided they know his or her electronic mail address.

A reporter in Washington who this week wanted to find out the location of Andy Hopper, a badge researcher at the British lab, first sent an electronic mail query to the lab's computer.

The reporter received a trans-Atlantic message on his screen a few seconds later: "Andy Hopper was seen 4 mins ago alone in Floor 1 near stairs." It also provided a phone number for that spot. An earlier message gave a room number and telephone number where Mr. Hopper could be reached.

Advocates believe the badges will soon find commercial markets. Hospitals might use them to find doctors in an emergency. A nurse who worked with many patients in different rooms might use them to keep a billing record of how long was spent with each patient.

Workers in a nuclear power plant might wear badges to record how long they were exposed to hazardous materials.

Critics worry about the implications for the privacy rights of employees. Might there be sensors in the restrooms? Employers might use the systems "to directly evaluate people's performance on the job — how many hours were they there, were they where they were supposed to be," said David Rendell, a computer researcher who is a member of the advocacy organization Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

Others, however, suggest that employees would quickly learn how to trick the system, perhaps by leaving their badges on their desks when they go off. Mr. Fishman already does a bit of that: He puts his badge in his pocket when he really wants to be left alone, so that its light beam cannot be picked up by receivers, and people checking the system think he is out of the building.

The badges have engendered speculation that the system could be misused by outsiders — by a suspicious spouse, for example, who might tap into a workplace computer in order to find out with whom a husband or wife was spending time.

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Mr. Hopper, who is considered one of the world's leading authorities on the badges, suggests that over time, organizations will alter the systems to address such concerns. His lab, for instance, has decided that location data will not be stored.

"With these technologies," he said, "it is important to have a set of rules."

30 Nations Adopt Drugs-AIDS Plan

Reuters

ABU DHABI — Delegates from 30 nations on Thursday adopted a joint plan to fight traffic in illegal drugs and the spread of AIDS.

Representatives from Europe, Africa, the United States, South-east Asia, the Far East and the Middle East approved the plan at the end of a five-day conference here. Recommendations ranged from pledges to curb the spread of AIDS and drugs through religious sermons to strict laws on drug smuggling and money-laundering.

Iran, which has had chilly relations with its Gulf Arab neighbors because of territorial disputes, said it was ready to take part in regional projects to stem the drug trade.

Iran has seized more than 30 tons of drugs in the first six months of 1992. Gulf Arab states seized eight tons in 1991, 20 percent more than in the previous year.

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OLD BRIEFS Charged in Rome... Deal Runs Into... Egypt Guards... EL UPDATE... binists Near...

AP, NYT, Reuters

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Trouble in Georgia

The tangled conflict now raging in Abkhazia, a frontier district of the former Soviet republic of Georgia, appears to outsiders an indecipherable blur of ethnic and factional politics. But there is a larger pattern that warrants the world's urgent concern.

Perot's Other Shoe

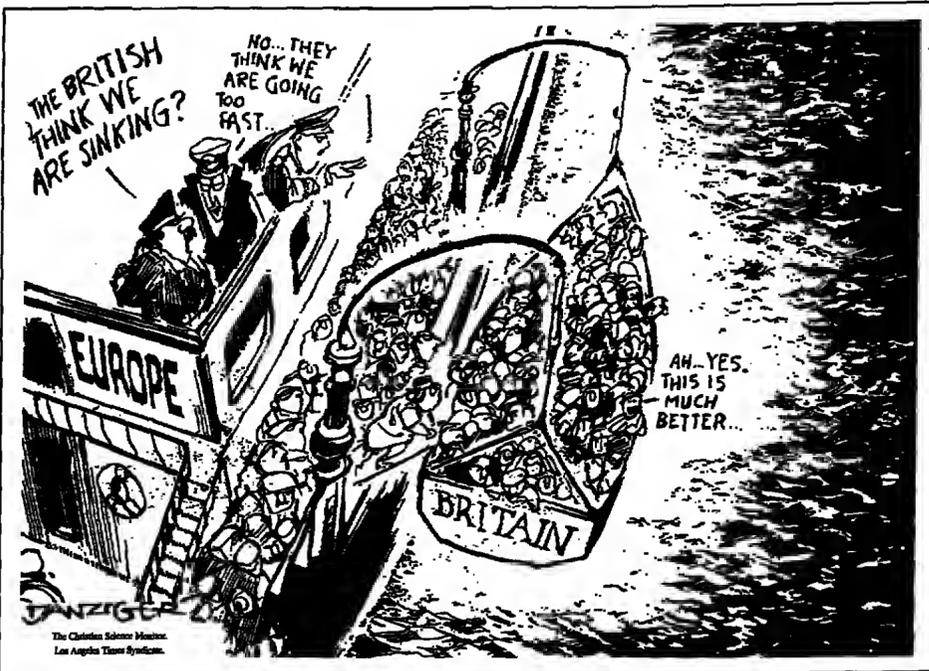
Ross Perot performed a valuable service in the 30 minutes he bought on network television Tuesday night. "Trickle-down economics, it didn't trickle," he said.

Southern African Détente

The Angolans, for 16 years after Portuguese colonial rule collapsed in 1975, fought for power. The United States turned their purpose to democracy, and on that basis arranged a peace.

The Kimberlin Case

Just before the 1988 election, a federal prisoner named Brett Kimberlin had permission from officials at an Alabama penitentiary to hold a press conference to say he had once sold marijuana to Dan Quayle.



Don't Send In Troops if Political Goals Are Unclear

By Colin L. Powell

General Powell is chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WASHINGTON — There has been a spate of commentary recently over the use of American military force to deal with the vexing problems of an untidy post-Cold War world.

matched the use of military force to our political objectives. George Bush, more than any other recent president, understands the proper use of military force.

frustration rather than clear analysis, the situation can be made worse. Decisive means and results are always to be preferred, even if not always possible.

Old Hawks and Doves in New Feathers

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton is actually doing something important in this campaign. He is trying to replace the old hawk-dove divide by exploring new standards for U.S. military intervention.

Yes, many liberals were so traumatized. But no one was more chastened on the use of force than Vietnam hawk-like Republican conservatives.

The Refugee Agency Needs Support

By Shep Lowman

WASHINGTON — Criticism of the efficiency and capacity of the United Nations' emergency response mechanisms is mounting. Certainly there is a serious lack of coordination among the UN agencies which respond to disasters.

flight but did a good follow-up job in returning the Kurds to northern Iraq and preparing them for winter. Although it was very late to respond adequately in Somalia, it was early off the mark in Yugoslavia.

least we now have a high commissioner who believes that the agency should be a creature of the better instincts of governments. A major problem in emergency response is that concern for stability and respect for sovereignty are at war with refusal to accept massive human rights violations by leaders against their own people.

The Deficit Isn't Such A Demon?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Most of the establishment economists in the United States believe that the federal budget deficit is behind the economy's troubles. But they have not persuaded one of their respected colleagues, Robert Eisner, professor of economics at Northwestern University.

Recently, the figure of \$400 billion has been bandied about to represent the deficit, although the Congressional Budget Office puts the total for fiscal 1993 at \$331 billion. But Mr. Eisner finds that the deficit that has most meaning for the economy is even smaller, around \$220 billion.

Anything less, he contends, would throw the economy into a tailspin. In fact, he sees "an awful lot of room for stimulus at this point." Even \$220 billion exaggerates the problem, Mr. Eisner insists, because much of that goes to pay for physical assets — roads, buildings, schools, the defense system — which ought to be separated, as corporations do, into a capital budget. That is reasonable.

Mr. Eisner is right that talking about deficits in the abstract is meaningless. He is right, also, that deficit can be too small and that federal spending for capital assets should not be lumped with operating expenses.

But for the long term, the United States cannot ignore the pileup of debt, as Mr. Eisner would interest us to be paid not only on the \$3 trillion owed to the public, but on the \$5 trillion owed to trust funds. That money could be invested in the real economy. As of now, it represents a transfer in excess of \$200 billion a year from lower income groups, who tend to be borrowers, to the rich.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Tennyson, Patriot

LONDON — The Court Circular contains the following announcement dated Balmoral, Oct. 7: "Her Majesty received with much concern the news of the death of Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, for whom she had a sincere regard and great admiration."

1942: War of Prisoners

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Germany's action in carrying out yesterday (Oct. 8) her bid to chain the 2,500 prisoners — most Canadians — captured at Dieppe has been followed by a British warning that an equal number of German prisoners of war will be manacled and chained at noon tomorrow to their chains. The whole German touchiness on the alleged binding of a handful of Germans during the one-mando raid last week on one of the Channel Islands remains a mystery.

1917: A Statue for Russia

NEW YORK — The Russian Ambassador to the United States, M. Boris A. Bakhmetev, has written to Mr. William H. Taft, president of the Russian Liberty Fund, to announce the receipt of a cablegram from Petrograd stating that the Provisional Government has decided to accept, with profound gratitude, a statue of Liberty as a gift from the American people.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCUR, Executive Editor...

Handwritten Arabic text: كتاب من الأصول

ARLBERG

OPPORTU

OPINION

Real Crimes Have Been Committed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Shirtsleeved in the White House, the talk show host Larry King told President George Bush on CNN that "Senator Gore and William Safire are getting into what they call—I guess we're calling it Iraqgate."

Until now, those agencies have been publicly denying any knowledge of grain diversions to help arm Saddam. Mr. Bush, having finally spilled the beans under cross-examination by Larry King, takes refuge in having been an innocent dupe: "But to allege that we were building up his arms, or building up his nuclear power knowingly, is simply fallacious."

guaranteeing loans at unacceptable risk to a borrower who is Federal Reserve and Treasury warned would only repay upon receipt of larger loans, and (2) he knew that Saddam was using the money, or bartering American grain, to buy and develop weapons of mass destruction. The president directed that Saddam get the money knowing of his arms and technology purchases, some from U.S. companies. Mr. Bush knew America was giving Iraq money and he knew Saddam was buying arms. Thus, to say "knowingly" is far from fallacious; it is indisputably true.



Another Cover-Up

The Secretive Pains Of the Invalid JFK

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK—The latest Journal of the American Medical Association has a presidential-class scoop—only 32 years late. It has revealed that despite family and medical denials during his lifetime and later, John F. Kennedy did indeed have Addison's disease—a failure of the adrenal glands that in earlier years was generally fatal.

And that wasn't the half of it. The 35th president had a range of maladies, known and unknown, that kept him bedridden for months and years at a time. His back problems and mysterious fevers were congenital, not due to football injuries, war injuries or malaria, as the cover stories went.

He also had a very uncertain stomach that restricted him to a bland diet, some deafness in his right ear and a baffling range of allergies. To make things worse (or better), he was a promiscuous user of medications, including corticosteroids to replace the normal output of adrenal glands, as well as amphetamines and Demoral for pain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Run Noisy, Run Deep

Regarding "Russia Is Selling Submarines to Iran" (Sept. 25) by Michael R. Gordon: The article states that diesel-powered submarines are "quicker and harder to detect than nuclear-powered submarines." I served aboard subs in World War II. We operated underwater on electric storage batteries. It was the sound of our screws that was picked up on sonar. Even if we stopped, our trim pumps gave us away. We were detected by three Japanese subs off Japan in mid-1942 and they gave us a merry cat-and-mouse chase for 36 hours. Quiet!

These antiquated submarines would be a headache for U.S. forces in the Gulf. But we could pinpoint them easily, at night because they would be surfaced to charge batteries, and during the day because they can move no more than three knots when submerged.

RICHARD J. ARNOLD, MANILA.

Weapons of Defense

Quite aside from domestic political considerations, the Bush administration's decision to sell Taiwan jet fighters and anti-submarine helicopters is justified and overdue from the viewpoint of regional peace and stability. These fighters and helicopters are not offensive weapons. While bombers and submarines can destroy enemy cities, factories and military installations, fighters and

The West in the Balkans

The race riots in Germany will only be solved when the root political causes—war and disarray in Eastern Europe—are solved. The rest is senseless violence. The West must take responsibility for its war-profiteering and eliminate the weapons so that talk has an even chance. A disarmament force should be created as the tactical arm of the United Nations Security Council. If the Western powers united behind the political goal of disarmament and put 500,000 men into the former Yugoslavia, they could control the country in two weeks, disarm all parties, guarantee justice for the dead and dispossessed, and leave a political settlement to the locals to talk out.

MARK EBERSOLE, BOSCH ON DUIN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Ignoring Africa

Regarding the New York Times editorial "Wisdom From Africa" (Sept. 4): Unfortunately, the news out of Africa in the past few years has been so grim as to create the impression that Africa has nothing to offer the world. The election of Butros Butros Ghali as the first United Nations secretary-general from the African continent was supposed to help redress this situation. Unfortunately, Mr. Ghali has reinforced the belief that Africa has little to contribute. His pattern of appointments has ignored black African diplomats.

SIMON UCHE ULULE, LAGOS.

To Serve or Not

I graduated from high school in a small West Texas town in 1969. Only one of my classmates died in Vietnam. None of the upper-middle-class white boys from my class served there. When my brother called from college to say he had flunked one class too many and was on probation, making him eligible for the draft, my dad was oo z

of American corporations, as well as thousands of independent businessmen, teachers, ministers, administrators, civil servants and elected officials.

MARTHA S. ZIMMERMAN, LONDON.

Where They Stood

Regarding the editorial "Quayle Like Clinton" (Sept. 24): Dan Quayle was not like Bill Clinton. Mr. Clinton opposed the war and thus attempted to avoid participating in it. Mr. Quayle favored the war but wanted somebody else to fight it for him. Mr. Clinton's stand was at least principled; Mr. Quayle's was merely cowardly. Might "principles" be as important as "family values"?

DANIEL S. BLUMENTHAL, ATLANTA.

Advertisement for Ski Arlberg Austria. Features a black and white photograph of a skier in a snowy landscape. Text includes: 'A winter holiday where not only skiers enjoy snow, sun and fun.', 'Information: A-6764 LECHE - Tel. +43 5583/21 61-0 - Fax 31 55', 'A-6763 ZÜRS - Tel. +43 5583/22 45 - Fax 29 82', 'A-6762 STUBEN - Tel. +43 5582/761 - Fax 76 26', 'A-6580 ST. CHRISTOPH - Tel. +43 5446/22 690 - Fax 25 32 15', 'A-6580 ST. ANTON - Tel. +43 5446/22 690 - Fax 25 32 15'.

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# Patten Tries to Rally His Fatalistic Colony

By Laurence Zuckerman  
*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — After three months in which he worked full-time to charm and seduce the people of this British colony, the governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, began drawing on his reserve of goodwill Thursday as he began a marathon campaign to rally support for his political and social welfare plans in the face of rising criticism from Beijing.

Residents woke up and went to sleep with the governor as he answered questions on an early morning call-in radio show and from a panel on a late-evening television program.

In between, Mr. Patten spent more than an hour responding to queries from the colony's legislators and more than 90 minutes fielding questions at the first of several public forums.

The performance was singular in the history of a colony accustomed to aloof military or diplomatic

leaders who keep their distance from the masses and rarely submit to questioning.

When one questioner scolded him for not making the effort to examine conditions at one of the colony's overcrowded temporary housing areas, the governor offered to tour the district with the man, earning enthusiastic applause.

But the governor also had to defend Britain from several questioners who noted that London had a legacy of sowing discord as it exited from its colonies.

That restrained but palpable hostility illustrates the risks of Mr. Patten's bold strategy of positioning himself as the popular spokesman for Hong Kong's 5.8 million residents.

Lau Siu-kai, a sociology professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong who has conducted a series of local opinion surveys, said, "The people have still yet to find a more credible political force

which can substitute for the Hong Kong government."

Mr. Patten, the former Conservative Party chairman, became available for his post after British voters turned him out of his constituency in Bath in last spring's general election. After taking office in July, he refrained from making any substantive statements.

Finally, on Wednesday, he issued his long-awaited blueprint for the colony in the years remaining before it is returned to China in mid-1997. The plan calls for significant spending increases in virtually every social sector and for political reforms that increase democracy in the colony but stop short of transgressing what is laid down in the Basic Law, the post-1997 constitution drawn up by China.

The result, after months of rave reviews for his personable style, has been Mr. Patten's first dose of local criticism. Although there was much praise for various aspects of his program, some local newspapers

depicted him as Santa Claus or Robin Hood, while others criticized him for not spending enough in certain areas.

"This guy is a politician of the worst kind," said Yeung Wai Hong, publisher of Next, a popular Chinese-language weekly. "We are not having an election. There is no need for him to buy votes. He has a duty to look after the greater good rather than to build up his own personal popularity."

Beijing also reacted angrily. At a briefing for journalists Thursday, a government spokesman asserted that Mr. Patten's political proposals violated the 1984 Joint Declaration, in which London agreed to return the colony and Beijing guaranteed to preserve its capitalist system for at least 50 years.

**Tight Timetable**

Mr. Patten set a tight timetable on Thursday for expanding democracy in Hong Kong, showing determination to drive through changes before the colony returns to China, even if it means confrontation with Beijing, Reuters reported.

Mr. Patten said decisions on reforms for 1995 elections to the Legislative Council had to be made soon. Without naming China, he said the legislature — not Beijing — would make the final decision.

"At some stage in the early part of next year," he said, "I'm going to have to go to the Legislative Council with proposals which we will have to carry into law for, for example, 1994 District Board elections and for the 1995 Legislative Council elections. It will be at that stage that we will come to final decisions about what we want to do."

Speaking earlier to foreign correspondents, Mr. Patten signaled he could push ahead with change even if China objected, saying that if Beijing did not like the reforms, it could always change them after it regains Hong Kong in 1997.

"Why have a great fuss over?" he asked. "Let us demonstrate that it works."



MANILA SQUATTER AID — President Fidel Ramos visiting Smokey Mountain squatter colony Thursday in Manila to inaugurate a government housing project. Squatters live on and make their living from a mammoth garbage dump that emits smoke.

## MLA Message in Laos Field?

### Senate Panel Studies Markings Made as Late as 1988

By Barbara Crossette  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee investigating the fate of Americans still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War has turned its attention to reports that satellite photography may have picked up messages from prisoners as late as 1988.

The panel, the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, plans to hold hearings on the issue next week but has not decided how much will be public, Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, the committee chairman, said in an interview.

The committee has been holding closed intelligence briefings on the issue, and many unclassified government documents have been made public.

But some officials are reluctant to discuss intelligence-gathering methods in public.

The photographs under investigation, analyzed in newly released Pentagon and CIA documents, seemed to show letters or symbols marked on the ground or incorporated in building markings. The signs appear to match those that service personnel were told to use to identify their locations in captivity.

Some analysts accept that the symbols may be a military code, but say they have no evidence that Americans created them.

The two most compelling cases of apparent messages involve markings on the roof of the Dong Mang prison camp, near Cam Pha in northern Vietnam, in May 1976, and the letters "USA" and possibly "K" — an assigned code — seen on a rice field near Sam Neua, Laos, in 1988.

The CIA analyzed the Dong Mang report in July 1976 and concluded, "We were unable to find any conclusive evidence that this prison might contain American POWs."

Photographs apparently showed a pattern worked into roof coverings during repair work. One of the symbols appeared to be "K" in Morse code; others, less clear, may have read "NT" and "TA." Analysts have not explained what those letters might mean.

In the field in Laos, a photograph in January 1988 picked up "USA" in 11-foot-tall letters over an area where it had not been the previous autumn and would not be the following spring. The "K" seemed an older marking.

"Paddies in this area are generally harvested in October or November and are allowed to remain fallow until planting season in February or March," a government report said in December 1988. "It is likely that the

symbol was made after the 1987 harvest, but before the paddy was replowed and flooded for the 1988 planting."

Missing Americans were known to have disappeared in the area. But U.S.-backed anti-government Laotians also operated there, and U.S. officials in Southeast Asia suspect the letters could have been dug into the ground by the rebels, some of whom have close ties with Americans who have been active in the POW-MIA issue.

Some of those Americans are military veterans who may have known the location codes, leading some analysts to say that both the Americans and the rebels might want to embarrass Laos and publicize the issue in the United States.

The committee made public on Wednesday closed-door testimony given on July 1 by Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire and candidate for president. A large part related to his trips to Vietnam and Laos in 1969 and 1970.

Mr. Perot told the committee counsel that on several occasions between 1969 and 1987, he had discussed possible trades of money or equipment for prisoners. Once, in 1970, Mr. Perot said, the North Vietnamese ambassador in Laos offered to release prisoners in return for medical equipment.

## ASIAN TOPICS

### For Hong Kong Maids, Sundays In the Park or Parking Garage?

Tens of thousands of foreign maids in Hong Kong may be crowded out of the small park where they traditionally spend their Sundays off. The adjoining thoroughfare is a pedestrian mall on Sundays, but Hongkong Land, the company that owns many of the luxurious stores in the neighborhood, wants to reopen the thoroughfare to automobile traffic to stimulate Sunday business.

Not that the maids would have no place else to go. There are other parks, but not nearly so central. And Hongkong Land says they could frolic in underground and high-rise parking garages, which are largely empty on Sundays. This idea that has stirred much controversy.

The government estimates that Hong Kong has 93,000 domestic servants, of whom 82,000 are from the Philippines. The others are mostly from Malaysia and Thailand.

About 20,000 crowd the park each Sunday. They picnic, gossip, strum their guitars, hawk

rice and fish, play cards or even say their prayers.

"Everybody deserves a place to relax and unwind," said Gloria Tellez, who runs a radio call-in program. She noted that the maids can't afford to go to restaurants or clubs.

Hongkong Land bristles at cries of racism, saying the maids hurt business by keeping customers away. "I think it's totally unfair that we could be considered racist," said Nigel Rich, chief of the Jardine conglomerate that owns Hongkong Land.

### Around Asia

Japanese aid to Middle East countries during the Gulf War helped push Japan's overall official development aid last year to \$11.03 billion, the largest in the world, the Foreign Ministry said.

Aid to Middle East countries more than doubled in 1991 to \$1.81 billion from \$705 million in 1990. The total 1991 figure, up 19.6 percent from \$9.22 billion in 1990, put Japan back on top of the world donor list, ahead of the United States with \$9.64 billion.

A ministry spokesman said the increase in Mideast aid was temporary and Japan was still committed to supporting development in Asia, whose share of the total dropped to 51.0 percent from 59.3 percent.

Khadi, the unrefined cloth that comes off India's millions of hand looms, may have had

its day. Mohandas K. Gandhi, the father of India's independence, preached the virtues of khadi, scornful machine-made and foreign cloth as symbols of oppression. In deference to Gandhi, khadi was government-subsidized.

But today's fabrics, mixes of synthetics and cottons, come cheaper and faster. And under India's new economic order, encouraged by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, government subsidies are being whittled away.

Jaya Jaitley, a champion of handicrafts, says khadi has largely become "the uniform worn by corrupt politicians" at election time.

### China's most educated women are dumping their husbands in droves, one of the factors behind a divorce rate that has more than doubled since 1979, according to a survey by the official Xinhua press agency. It said China's divorce rate was increasing by 10 percent annually as traditional ideas of love, sex and marriage change.

"Now, 70 percent of all divorce cases are initiated by wives and 86.1 percent of these women are intellectuals," Xinhua said. It said that 60 percent of divorce cases were filed by people under the age of 35.

China recorded 655,000 divorces in 1988, the most recent year for which statistics were given, compared with 319,000 cases in 1979.

Arthur Higbee

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مكتبة من الأصيل

# Major Weathers Tory Meeting He Holds Charismatic Predecessor at Bay

By Eugene Robinson  
*Washington Post Service*

BRIGHTON, England — Prime Minister John Major's embattled government struggled to piece together a credible economic policy Thursday, announcing that despite Britain's deep and persistent recession there would be no package of measures designed to produce quick growth.

At the same time, Mr. Major struggled to avoid being upstaged by the woman he calls "my formidable predecessor" — Lady Thatcher, who shared the podium with Mr. Major and with members of his cabinet at Thursday's session

of the annual Conservative Party conference, scheduled to end Friday in this popular seaside resort.

Mr. Major managed to hold Lady Thatcher at bay, most observers agreed. But his economic policies remained under attack from both political allies and political foes clamoring for a new focus on bringing Britain out of its painful slump.

Hopes that the government would cut interest rates to bolster the economy were dashed when the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, told party conference delegates that the government would "take no risks with inflation." (Page 15)

If Mr. Lamont's speech was the most important event of the day, the encounter between Lady Thatcher and Mr. Major was the moment with the most dramatic potential.

Always a master of timing, Lady Thatcher paved the way for her grand entrance by publishing a newspaper article last night in which she sharply criticized the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, which Britain joined under her administration, and denounced the Treaty on European Union as "a vision of yesterday."

Mr. Major has vowed to push the Maastricht treaty through Parliament despite the opposition of a vocal minority of Conservative members, who revere Lady Thatcher as a leader of the anti-European forces.

Lady Thatcher was greeted with a two-and-a-half-minute standing ovation, the longest and warmest thus far of the conference. But it fell short of the tumultuous welcome she received at last year's party meeting, her first since being booted out of office in a Conservative palace coup.

Lady Thatcher declined to address the gathering, perhaps mindful of the fact that the anti-European wing of the party had already lost this week's debate on the Maastricht treaty. Delegates voted on Tuesday to back Mr. Major's stance on Europe and foreign affairs.

When Mr. Major entered, he got a standing ovation of his own. And even if he did not receive the adulation accorded Lady Thatcher, he still had the relaxed air of a man who — for the moment — was back in charge of his party.

# 2 More Bombs Explode Near London Stations

LONDON — Two suspected car bombs exploded near mainline train stations in different parts of central London on Thursday night, the fire brigade said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties in the blasts, which followed two Irish Republican Army bomb attacks in the city on Wednesday in which five people were injured.

Several other mainline and underground railroad stations were closed while bomb experts searched for more devices.

The first of the explosions Thursday occurred at 9:30 P.M. outside a city tourist attraction, the London Dungeon horror museum, near the London Bridge mainline station that serves commuters to the city's financial district.

Within an hour, a second explosion rocked northwest London in Balcombe Street, near Marylebone

station, a fire brigade spokesman said.

The IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, took responsibility for the two blasts on Wednesday in a statement issued in Dublin.

Policians said Thursday that the bombs had been planted as a gesture of defiance to Prime Minister John Major's Conservative Party, which was holding its annual conference in Brighton.

On Wednesday, the first bomb exploded in a litter basket close to Piccadilly Circus in the early morning, slightly injuring the five people. The second went off less than a mile away in the early evening but caused no casualties.

The IRA statement said: "As yet another British colonial leader trotted out a well-worn diatribe to a Tory audience predicting the demise of the IRA, our active service volunteers were for the second time in 24 hours striking in the heart of London."

The statement added that the blasts were intended to demonstrate "to the occupiers of our national territory that there will be no respite and no lull until they end their interference in our affairs."

In 1984, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, attending a previous party conference, narrowly escaped an IRA bomb attack on her hotel in Brighton in which five people were killed.

In Brighton, Sir Patrick Mayhew, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, promised to continue to work toward a peaceful settlement in the province that would bring direct rule, introduced in 1974, to an end. At one point in his speech he said, "Nothing excuses terrorism."

# North Carolina Senator To Have Heart Surgery

DURHAM, North Carolina — Senator Terry Sanford, a 75-year-old Democrat who is running for a second term, announced Thursday that he would undergo heart surgery Friday, but he said he would not drop out of the race.

Mr. Sanford is being challenged by a Democrat-turned-Republican, Lauch Faircloth, a former North Carolina secretary of commerce who has been trailing him in the latest polls by 6 to 14 percentage points.



Derek Walcott speaking from his home in Boston to his agent Thursday after learning that he had won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

# POET: Walcott Becomes First Caribbean Writer to Receive the Prize

(Continued from page 1)

of the Americas into play. From the Native Americans through the Europeans and the descendants of Africans, he moves apparently effortlessly but with great art from his small island across space and time. He gives enormous breadth and depth to our experience in the Americas."

All his creative life, Walcott has been pondering the question of fitting in. In his early poem "A Far Cry From Africa," he wrestled with his African, Dutch and English ancestries.

Where shall I turn, divided to the vein?  
I who have cursed  
The drunken officer of British rule,  
how choose  
Between this Africa and the  
English tongue I love?  
Betray them both, or give back  
what they give?

Mr. Walcott was born on St. Lucia, a former British colony north of Trinidad that did not have many of the luxuries of modern life. No poets either.

Neither did the island have a publishing house. Walcott published his first book, "25 Poems," himself when he was 18. He borrowed the necessary \$200 from his widowed mother.

Walcott showed his mettle early on. The Swedish Academy said, "He was already writing poetry of lasting value at the end of his teens."

Of his poems, he wrote in "Mid-summer" (1984):

Each goes down like a stone  
to the seabed, seating, but they,  
with luck, lie  
where stones are deep, in the  
sea's memory.

Let them be, in water, as my  
father, who did watercolors,  
entered his work. He became  
one of his shadows,  
wavering and faint in the  
mid-summer sunlight.

His "Omeros," a 325-page Homeric narrative of two fishermen who journey back to their ancestral land of Africa.

The book, which seems to have been a prime cause of his receiving the Nobel Prize, was greeted by rave reviews.

"Beguiling, sorrowful, triumphant," wrote Michael Heyward in The Washington Post Book World, calling it "a sustained lament for those who have fallen beneath the heel of history — American Indians, African Americans and West Indians, people of whatever race who have felt the rod of colonial rule."

Even more remarkably, "Omeros" went on to sell tens of thousands of copies, extremely rare for a poem of its size and complexity.

Mr. Walcott teaches writing and literature at Boston University. While he was a visiting professor at Harvard University in 1982, a freshman accused him of sexual harassment. The poet said at the time

that he had been discussing love — "a crucial part of life" — with the young woman. "Would you make love to me if I asked you?" he inquired.

The woman received a grade of "C" in the course. She complained to the university administration that Mr. Walcott was taking revenge for her refusal. An investigation determined that the complaint "had merit," and the school took what it described as "official action."

Matters became murkier, however, when Dean Henry Rosovsky's letter to the woman was leaked to

the Harvard Crimson, the student newspaper. Mr. Rosovsky said in that letter that he was "somewhat troubled" to have learned that Mr. Walcott's question to the student "took place in the context of what seems to have been your own willingness to establish with him some degree of personal intimacy."

Mr. Walcott offered to resign from Boston University if it felt "embarrassed"; the student's grade was changed from "C" to "Pass," and Mr. Walcott was suitably chastened.

"I am starting to feel," he said, "like I am the beast of Boston."

# PILL: Study Backs RU 486

(Continued from page 1)

morning-after birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. But he added that most health care professionals did not know about the method.

Dr. David Grimes of the University of Southern California School of Medicine said the new study showed the advantage of using RU 486 to prevent pregnancy.

"With birth control pills, he said, 'a substantial proportion of women will have bad nausea and vomiting,' adding: 'It's a punishing regimen. Why punish women who are already in a time of difficulty?'"

But because the study used RU 486, it is likely to be swept into the

rancorous debate over abortion.

Many medical experts and women who favor the availability of abortion fervently want RU 486 to be marketed in the United States because it provides an alternative to surgical abortions early in pregnancy. Many opponents of abortion just as fervently want the drug kept out of the United States.

So far, RU 486 is unavailable in the United States because its maker, Roussel-Uclaf SA, a French company, having concluded that the political climate is too hostile, says it does not want to become embroiled in the abortion dispute.

The pill is sold in France, Britain, Sweden and China.

# MARK: 'Opt-Out' Plan

(Continued from page 1)

signal of confidence in a common European future for our still warring partners."

The German parliament is expected to ratify the treaty by the end of the year. There is no provision in the German constitution for public referendums on such issues.

Mr. Kinkel said Germany was not prepared to renegotiate the treaty, but said Bonn, like several other nations, was seeking "clarifications" aimed at easing public fears "about the threatened loss of national identity, rampant bureaucracy and centralism."

Under the Maastricht agreement, a European currency union is supposed to be formed in 1997 if a majority of countries are eligible to proceed. If not, any nation meeting the criteria would be required to go ahead in 1999 even if only a handful qualify. The qualifications call for relatively low inflation, control of public debt, and stable currency rates.

The opening of the debate also highlighted key differences between Germany and France.

President François Mitterrand, in urging French support for the Maastricht treaty in his televised appeal during last month's campaign for public approval, contended that central bankers would follow political directions. That is the way monetary policy is currently conducted in France.

But Mr. Waigel, in a straightforward rebuke, pointed out that the Maastricht treaty clearly calls for an independent central bank modeled along the lines of the Bundesbank.

"The European central bank council will not be a gathering of technocrats who obey instructions from the politicians," Mr. Waigel said. "The members will be totally independent and bound only by their legal duty, primarily to guarantee price stability."

# Bundesbank on Treaty

The Bundesbank vice president, Haas Tietmeyer, on Thursday pleaded for EC governments to ratify the Maastricht treaty and warned of a perilous regression into disunity if they do not.

"For me it is important that this growing union retain a goal; otherwise it will fall back into a lesser degree of integration and maybe fall apart," Mr. Tietmeyer said in Frankfurt.

Mr. Tietmeyer suggested that the sooner some European nations create joint monetary institutions the better, in order to give them time to "practice" for closer cooperation later. "Maastricht offers for the first time the chance of a differentiated development in Europe," he said, adding, "the most important thing is choosing your partners carefully." (IHT)

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# New CDs: Back to Oldies

## A Whole World Beyond Thrash, Headache Rock

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Tired of synthesizers, samplers, wah-wah, drum machines, Industrial Music and Thrash Rock? Wish for those quiet days when human beings made music you could hum and listen to without getting bored or a headache? A number of new CDs indicate you are not alone.

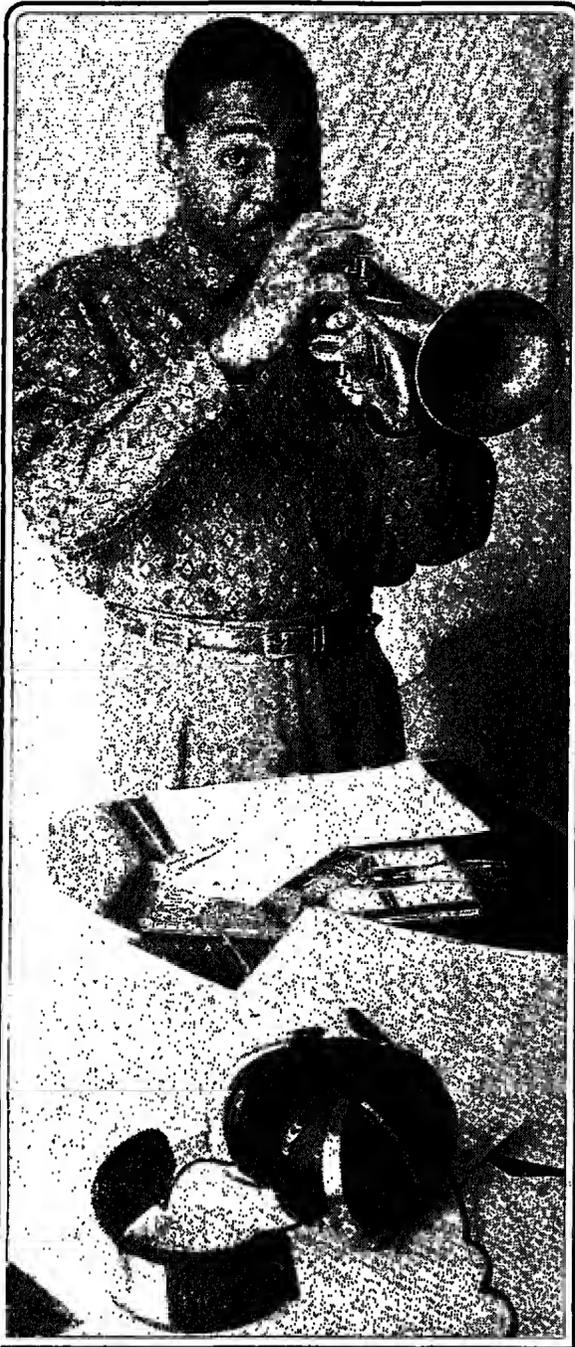
**GEORGE HARRISON, "Live in Japan"** (WB): Thanks to producer Russ Titelman and the presence of Eric Clapton and members of his band, here is a double-CD set with fuller, tighter and richer versions of the likes of "Something," "Here Comes the Sun," "Taxman," "My Sweet Lord," "While My Guitar Gently Weeps" and that wonderful obscure Beatles B-side "Old Brown Shoe," on which Nathan East plays Paul McCartney's bass line. Clapton spent a long time and a lot of energy coaxing his friend Harrison on stage again. They finally finished the songs, with the right chords. Great digital sound quality.

**ERIC CLAPTON, "Unplugged"** (Reprise): Clapton is at the apex of his career. The CD of his mature, sensitive concert on MTV embodies the advantage of acoustic music. With no need to shout above the electricity, his voice has more subtle texture and dynamics than we thought it capable of. Playing acoustic guitar, he sounds free, almost relieved. "Layla" is placed in the relaxed and tender setting it deserves. "Nobody Loves You When You're Down and Out" is mellow and heartfelt, he has the space to let us know what he's singing about. And do you believe Robert Johnson's "Malted Milk"?

**SHIRLEY HORN, "With Strings"** (Verve): Lo and behold, the musicians' musician, little known to anybody else, has a No. 1 album on the billboard jazz chart. Dedicated to Miles Davis, Sinatrasque in form if not style, she makes other people's material her own and believable. Supported by the exquisite string arrangements of Johnny Mandel, Horn sings ballads like "How Am I To Know?" "Where Do You Start?" and "Isn't It A Pity?" J. S. O. W., down to absence of tempo. The attitude (tear in your eyes and goosebumps) is in the intensity. (Guest appearances by Wynton Marsalis).

**WYNTON MARSALIS, "Blue Interlude"** (Columbia): Despite his pompous monologue explaining the story line of "my first extended piece on record," here is further proof that Wynton's septet is probably the most interesting, innovative group now working. With shades of Ellington, Mingus, Jelly Roll, John Kirby and Miles Davis, Marsalis has a unique ability to look back and ahead at the same time. He's out to prove how "serious" jazz is. No laughter if you please. The stance is, if you doo! like it it's your fault. And he may well be right.

**BRANFORD MARSALIS, "The First Time"** (Columbia): Meanwhile, older brother Branford, who hangs looser, looks back with a sense of humor as well as history toward hollers (work songs), gospel and the blues. Guests include B. B. King, John Lee Hooker and Linda Hopkins. There's a bow to Bechet ("Sidney in Da Haus"). The saxman travels in time up to "Brother Trying to Catch a Cab (On The East Side Blues)," a



Wynton Marsalis: If you don't like it it's your fault.

more recent past, like last night, on which he compensates for a refused ride to Brooklyn with a burnout blues straight-ahead out of Sonny Rollins into tomorrow.

**"HONEYMOON IN VEGAS"** (Epic): Elvis Presley hits — from the soundtrack for the movie of the same name — like "Hound Dog," "Jailhouse Rock," "Suspicious Minds," "Blue Hawaii" and "Heartbreak Hotel" performed by John Mellencamp, Bono (U2), Billy Joel, Travis Tritt, Dwight Yoakam, Bryan Ferry, Willie Nelson and others singing them better than Elvis, which isn't really hard to do. Added country, rock, vocal and instrumental dimensions, however, even deepen hindsight.

**WOODY HERMAN, "The Herd Rides Again... In Stereo"** (Evidence): The thundering 1945/46 first Herd, for which Stravinsky wrote "Ebony Concerto," reunited in 1958 with a few tingers. Personnel includes Ernie Royal, Paul Quinichette, Al Cohn, Bob Brookmeyer (replacing Bill Harris), Billy Bauer and above all master big-band drummer Don Lamond playing "Caldonia," "Wildcat," "The Good Earth" and Ralph Burns' classic "Bijou." Evidence supports bassist Chubby Jackson, who said: "We knew we were doing something musically important."

**MICHAEL BOLTON, "Timeless (The Classics)"** (Columbia): White versions of

soul classics sung and/or written by Sam and Dave, Eddie Floyd, Isaac Hayes, The Four Tops, Sam Cooke and so on. Bolton's previous two albums sold close to 5 million copies each in the United States alone. It is said that he fills the gap between Sinatra and New Kids on the Block. He's pushing 40 and his fans are mainly white females over 35. He's easy to dismiss, but (like George Michael) Bolton can really sing despite his sex-appeal image, wide popularity and color. As if to prove it, the album concludes with a soulful version of (yes) "White Christmas."

**DR. JOHN, "Goin' Back to Orleans"** (WB): It must be awful to live in the 1990s when you love to go back as much as Dr. Mac Rebennack, who is inspired by Louis Moreau Gottschalk, Jelly Roll Morton ("Mildred Joys"), Buddy Bolden, Cousin Joe Pleasance ("How Come My Dog Don't Bark (When You Come Around)"), Papa Celestin. Leadbelly (a rocking version of "Good Night Irene"), Professor Longhair, Louis Armstrong ("Basin Street Blues") and "all the million great 'junky blues' piano players who built a tradition." Personnel includes Danny Barker (banjo), the Neville Brothers, Pete Fountain and Al Hirt. "We just wanted a good feel," the Doctor says. "Sure we made little mistakes, little spontaneous things, but that's how real people play music in New Orleans — with feeling."

# A Medieval 'Bonanza' in England

By Rich Zahradnik

**L**ONDON — A scruffy crowd of villagers stands in the mud and grass in front of thatched houses. They surround the alleged witch, who is tied to a stake and about to be burned by the local clergyman.

A crossbow bolt whistles through the air and knocks the torch from the priest's hands. In ride two knights and the daughter of the local nobleman, intent on saving the woman from the fire. A scuffle begins, the horses are surrounded and the knights are dragged to the ground by the local rabble.

A crew member yells out and everyone prepares to shoot another take in the convincing medieval village that has been built at Shepperton Studios just outside London. Sitting off to the side, the American actress Lone Skye is worried about her crossbow. The deadly weapon has a hair trigger and a mind of its own. During earlier shooting, it went off inside a castle without anyone near the thing. "I've only fired it two or three times," said Skye. "I am so happy when those scenes are over with."

Stray crossbow bolts are just one of the risks in the production of "Covington Cross," a historical action-adventure series that has made a little history of its own by being the first American network series to be shot in Britain in almost three decades. "Covington Cross" airs Saturday nights on ABC in the United States, a sort of "Bonanza" set in the 14th century that portrays the trials that a simple father, Sir Thomas Gray, faces as he raises four unruly kids, deals with an evil knight, witchcraft and the plague, and dates the lady in the castle next door.

The expense of hourlong television shows and the increasing financial power of Euro-

pean broadcasters mean that more television for the United States will be made in Europe in the coming years. "Covington Cross" is one important test for how such hands-across-the-water productions might work.

Lew Grade, the grand old man of British television, was the last producer to have any marked success getting his productions on the American networks. In the 1950s and 1960s, "The Adventures of Robin Hood," "Secret Agent" and "The Prisoner" were all made in Britain by Grade and carried by U.S. networks.

"You don't make them expressly for the American market," Grade said. "You make them so they'll also perform for the world market because I feel action-adventure series are liked by people throughout the world; the pace is the same."

It is no surprise that Grade's first transatlantic success came with "Robin Hood," which ran on CBS in the late 1950s. Like "Covington Cross" it was set in the Middle Ages, and the British are linked in the minds of American television executives with costumes and castles.

Whether series about the here and now will be produced in Britain for the U.S. networks is an open question. Aida Young, producer of "Covington Cross" and a veteran of film and television, said: "You don't need us to make cop shows."

Maybe so, but across the Continent in Berlin, the television division of the Hollywood studio Columbia TriStar Pictures is shooting the spy-cum-private-cop show "Berlin Break." The series is about a former Soviet spy and a former West German spy who team up as private eyes. The operatives work out of a cafe owned by John Mackenzie, played by John Hillerman, co-star of the long-running series "Magnum P.I."

The twist with "Berlin Break" is that Co-

lumbia TriStar is co-producing the series in English with German network RTL. Plus to air in Germany. The companies do not yet have an American broadcaster lined up for the series.

"I was aware for a long time that we could not simply export American television series, however well made and professional they are, to the rest of the world," said Nicholas Bingham, the London-based president of Columbia TriStar International Television. "We need to find a way to provide some local programs."

The creative tug-of-war that comes about in such programs is evident in "Covington Cross." The series has so far been written by American scriptwriters, and a British director was only hired after several episodes were in the can.

Early reviews in the United States have been positive, with Variety forecasting the series "could be a hit with kids and an enjoyable pastime for adults." But the television critic in the British satirical magazine Private Eye lambasted the acting, accents, plot, even the swordplay.

Back at Shepperton Studios, the cast of Britons and Americans is aware of the challenge, but is still having fun with the Middle Ages. Nigel Terry, who stars as Sir Thomas Gray, and James Faulkner, who plays bad guy John Mullen, both kid the witch-burning cleric that he's not being near as campy as the rest of the cast.

Faulkner, eating lunch in a leather studded costume that a biker would envy, explained that at least in a medieval series it's easy to tell when your character is being given a premature exit. "When you see them making the plague boils for you in makeup, you know you're in trouble."

Rich Zahradnik reports from London for the Hollywood Reporter.

# Milan: Lagerfeld's Notes for Fendi

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**M**ILAN — "It's very down to earth — nature with a sophisticated touch," said Karl Lagerfeld of his Fendi collection, which featured teeth (origin unspecified) dangling at the waist, tribal print serones, pampas-grass headgear and long, lanky, layered dresses in shades of environmentally-aware green.

Lagerfeld was doing what comes naturally: tossing off another collection ahead of the three he has on the Paris runways next week.

The trouble with the Fendi collection was that it looked like leaves from Lagerfeld's notebook — embryonic intellectual ideas dashed off in pencil stroke — with no one to nurture them, nourish them and make sure they grew up right. Take the pants. Lagerfeld thought of a 1990s take on bell-bottoms, so out tripped the supermodels with weird scarf ends flopping round their ankles. Dresses over pants are a focal point of fashion's new look, but Fendi's looked dry and limp, rather than flowing across the body. Lagerfeld was one of the first designers to make bared bodies take the veil, but his flannel voile dresses and gossamer-fine skirts in smoky colors looked like noble experiments.

A few things came out right, like the cropped knits in graphic checks and the swim-suits, which were stars of the show, ranging from geometric graphics in sunny yellow and red to gossamer Grecian drapes. Yet the show was summed up when a supermodel in overalls made of sacking came out slung with Fendi bags — which Joan Kaner, fashion director of Neiman-Marcus described as "a very good business for us." The Fendi ready-to-wear is carried only in its own stores.



Cropped top, tube skirt for Fendi.

Are these clothes for the runway or for real? That is the question posed by houses that have made a name with accessories and are trying to "do a Hermes" by creating strong ready-to-wear lines. Gucci's show was clean, modern, wearable, desirable — and all about nothing that we haven't seen before on international runways right down to the studded dogs (last seen at Chanel).

The hybrid Gucci collection produced, along with classy cashmères and sumptuous suede, Lagerfeld-style black leather with

transparent chiffon, Armani-like gray pantsuits, minimalist loog dresses à la Calvin Klein and the hot runway trends from knitted dresses through bra tops that give a flash of bared-midriff under classic suits. The cross-fertilization was summed up by bell-bottom jeans in a print of the signature Gucci bar-and-bit motif.

Ferragamo is "one of the largest businesses we have," says Helen O'Hagan of Saks Fifth Avenue. But she means that Saks stores across the United States buy the inimitable shoes, while the Ferragamo line shown in Milan Tuesday just trickles into the Fifth Avenue store. The opening passage of the Ferragamo show epitomized the strength of Italian fashion. Cashmere sweaters in mouth-watering sherbert colors and light-as-a-breeze, impeccably tailored coats were put over black leggings and body-suits. It was modern and perfectly judged. Then the show — apart from sleek navy outfits shown with crisp white shirts — took off to mid-Atlantic where Italian workmanship met American clean-cut.

Missoni was right on target with its marbled and rainbow patterns and with knitted dresses, which are having a strong revival and will be a big story for next summer. The show, presented in the showroom, had a flavor of the 1970s when the Missonis were hot, but the brief bare-midriff tops, the layers of vest, dress and pants and the shorts with cardigan jackets had a refreshing energy.

Jil Sander, the German designer, will move her show from Milan to Paris next season, when she will open a boutique on Avenue Montaigne. The strengths of her show Thursday were swooning navy cashmere coats and sleek pantsuits — with hipster pants here and bare midriffs there. Colorful ethnic-weave coats were a squeaky clean update of the hippie look.

# THE MOVIE GUIDE



Javier Bardem in "Jamón, Jamón"; Tom Selleck in "Mr. Baseball," and Eiko Borsok in "Emma."

**Haruka Nostalgie**  
Directed by Nobuhiko Obayashi. Japan.  
Many of Obayashi's films are about time and death. In "Futari" the elder sister returns from death to look after the younger; in "The Disincarnates," a man meets his dead parents just as they were when he was a child. In this new picture, a middle-aged writer of pulp fiction for young girls meets one of his fans, Haruka, who has an uncanny resemblance to a childhood sweetheart. Their meetings are sweet upon by a young student who turns out to be the writer himself when young and who much regrets that youth has been turned into worthless fiction. As the writer becomes more and more aware of his personalized past, he begins to understand that the girl is really the daughter of the lost love. When the girl gives herself to him, it is as though the past again lives. But time presses on. At the end, the old writer, his boyhood banished, hands his finished book to Haruka's now grown daughter. We see the cover. It is

called: "Haruka Nostalgie." Though long (165 minutes), the picture holds with seriousness and intensity. If from time to time it threatens to turn into the kind of popular romance the errant writer is producing, it always remembers to step back. At its finest it is moving; at its least interesting, Henry James in Harlequin Romance land. (Donald Richie, IHT)

**Jamón Jamón**  
Directed by Bigas Luna, Spain.  
The film adds a fresh dimension to those unusual Spanish high-way billboards shaped like giant bulls. A panoply of other basic Spanish symbols, especially the pig and its ham (jamón), set the intriguing background for a plot that otherwise might be routine: Soo of small town's richest family gets sweet daughter of town whose pregnant mother hires a young macho to distract the girl and break up the affair. But complications quickly set in and several characters are overcome by powerful desires (sex and money).

The acting is energetic, particularly by Fanny Ardant, who plays the heart-of-gold daughter. The supporting cast of cured leg of ham, raw garlic and a billboard bull supply the authenticity to make it believable. Spain has not entirely lost its soul, as a daring moonlight hullfight demonstrates. (Al Goodman, IHT)

**Edes Emma, Draga Bobbe (Chère Emma)**  
Directed by Istvan Szabo, Hungary.  
Istvan Szabo has survived the hux and trauma of international coproduction to make this gripping film about Hungary today. (At the Berlin Festival it won the Silver Bear; in Paris it was snubbed and shuffled off to the art house circuit). Emma (Johanna Ter Steege) and Bobbe (Eniko Borsok) are country girls; they have come to Budapest and are trying to move up. But everything is in flux: They get jobs teaching Russian just when it's become an ancient language everybody wants to forget; they work to make ends meet, to belong.

Emma is in love with the headmaster, who rejects her; in her dreams, she slides down precipices and falls off the Earth. The nightmare takes over. Szabo follows his characters in their elan — Ter Steege is extraordinary — all the way down, which has its terrible moments, but they are beautiful to watch. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

**Mr. Baseball**  
Directed by Fred Schepisi, U.S.  
This new Tom Selleck comedy about a once-famous American first baseman who is forced to play out his career in Japan, is a weak attempt to promote a feeling of hands-across-the-water congeniality between the two countries. This multinational boosterism has lame gags about the cuddly eccentricity of the Japanese, who are shown to be without humor, flexibility or courage; who are more concerned with saving face than with taking a bold chance to win; and who basically can't do anything without American help. The humor is so bad not even Selleck can break up this lump. (Hal Hinson, WP)

# HEAR THIS

Halloween is only three weeks away, and guess what's hot in trick-or-treating gear? Columbus, of course. And one of this realistic stuff where Chris, after a long voyage, is tired and dirty and nasty to the local inhabitants. "They want this glorified shiny gold king-like Columbus because they want to look good rather than be authentic." Dan Finchem, who owns a West Virginia costume store, told the Associated Press. This doesn't sound politically correct. But then, is Halloween PC?

- ACROSS**
- 1 Turkish official's former title
- 6 Some turkeys
- 10 Bumpkin
- 14 On a par
- 15 Landed
- 16 Object of worship
- 17 A 1493 landfall
- 18 Blackthorn
- 20 Isla de Pascua
- 21 Closed truck
- 22 Jazzman fountain
- 23 Wedding shower
- 25 Monroe's "Hamo"
- 26 Director of "The Four Seasons"
- 27 "we forget"
- 28 Japanese-American
- 40 Evelyn was one
- 42 Defective
- 44 Lats out
- 45 Tiltan's "Hamo"
- 47 Use a dipper
- 48 Lawyer's filing
- 50 J.E.C.'s birth month
- 51 "Sprach Zarathustra"
- 52 Avant-gardist
- 53 Gypsy, e.g.
- 54 City in Lombardy
- 58 Fenway Pk. arbiter
- 60 Contacts
- 63 A 1991 war zone
- 66 A 1493 landfall
- 68 Light brown
- 69 Employ
- 70 Inexperienced
- 71 Atropos, e.g.
- 72 Oxford's form preserver
- 73 Some stakes

**Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 8**

HUFFS	STAG	SPAN
INLAW	TOTO	HALE
MAUVE	ALMA	ARID
BARNYESTERDAY		
WEST	EXPOSE	
METTER	HEP	
AMEN	WASE	EAGLE
ZIEGLER	FELDP	LILLIES
ELMER	PITS	ASAP
AHS	LASTLY	
TACOMA	MAAM	
TREMEMBER	MOMA	
NOSE	LONI	RAMBO
GMAN	ELLE	AGEOF
GAIRIS	TOOL	LITSITZ

**DOWN**

- 1 La Mako of fiction
- 2 Pastel shade
- 3 Takes to court
- 4 Stag
- 5 Revise
- 6 Sailor
- 7 North and 9 Down
- 8 Layered mineral
- 9 "J.F.K." director
- 10 A 1492 landfall
- 11 Between engagements
- 12 Scooter
- 13 "Twittering Machine" painter
- 14 Miradors
- 15 Mythology
- 16 Ziegler and Reagan
- 17 Nigerian-born pop singer
- 18 Scale
- 19 Oil-fires fighter
- 20 A 1502 landfall
- 21 Fina plaster
- 22 Ordinary
- 23 Posts
- 24 Concept Comb. form
- 25 "Your Face Betare Me"
- 26 Vex
- 46 Regard as similar
- 48 Battled
- 49 Wyath model
- 50 Willingly, to Shakespeare
- 51 "Jaws" vessel
- 52 A Frenchman's fécha
- 53 U.S. naturalist: 1838-1914
- 54 Norsa goddess
- 62 Minceant ingredient
- 63 Sign-language inventor
- 64 Huguenots' city
- 67 Duant

هذا من الأصل



# Uganda

## Aid Donors Back 'Open' Economy

**K**AMPALA — Pass one of the commercial banks in downtown Kampala and you might see a businessman heaving a sack of bank notes into the trunk of his car while a policeman stands guard. This everyday vignette of cash withdrawal to pay wages illustrates two key aspects of the new Uganda, austerity and security.

When the National Resistance Movement seized power in January 1986, Kampala's industrial area was a ghost town. Factories had been abandoned and the machinery vandalized. Shops had no merchandise and the owners closed early to make sure they reached home before nightfall.

Measured against this legacy of state-sponsored violence and devastation, the government of President Yoweri Museveni has made important strides in building the foundations for prosperity on the ruins of previous administration's malfeasance. So successful have been these efforts that the country has become a major hope in Africa for the World Bank and other aid donors.

"President Museveni is very committed to the economic turnaround," said Seung Chul, the World Bank's resident representative. "He has a picture which we very much share of an open economy and liberalized policies. Let people work, produce and export."

During the first two years of the Museveni administration, Western donors stood skeptically on the sidelines while Uganda struggled to kickstart an economy that had been brought to a halt by civil strife. The results were sufficiently impressive to untangle a concessionary aid flow that today underwrites 60 percent of the budget and nearly all of the development expenditure.

Uganda has proved a model partner for implementing rigorous restructuring, which has included 34 readjustments of the shilling with an effective devaluation of over 70 percent. As a result, donors are committed to underpinning the economy for many years to come. Aid is disbursed at the rate of \$415 million annually and is likely to increase rather than diminish.

In January this year, the World Bank made available a \$125 million Structural Adjustment Credit. Last month, an International Monetary



Modern Kampala, and a newsstand offering the state-owned New Vision newspaper and other publications, inset.

## With Chaos Ended, What About Rights?

**K**AMPALA — One of the National Resistance Movement's most notable achievements has been the restoration of order. For a decade and a half, Ugandans had experienced levels of state-authored persecution and chaos that were extraordinary even for a continent known for its unreliability of rule of law.

Visitors to Uganda in earlier years recall nocturnal fusillades, routine roadblocks manned by not always courteous soldiers, deeply pockmarked streets and hotels bereft of running water. On at least two occasions during a period of interim government in 1980, Western diplomats engaged in gun battles with intruders to defend their homes.

Today, people walk the streets safely at night and drive along Kampala's resurfaced roads without fear of being harassed by armed men. And as a barometer of the new confidence, in the marbled lobby of the Sheraton Hotel businessmen and aid officials sip coffee while they

watch CNN news. The five-star hotel opened in November 1987 after undergoing a \$35 million restoration.

Last month, the hot item of conversation in Kampala was a report on Uganda by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization. It alleges torture and unlawful arrest, particularly by the National Resistance Army (NRA), and government failure to safeguard human rights.

Ominous as this sounds, officialdom's reaction to the publication of the report contradicts the picture of a decline in basic constitutional freedoms. Politicians and bureaucrats were open to frank discussion of the report. Many had a copy lying on their desks. In most other African countries, Amnesty publications are considered seditious literature and their contents hotly denied.

"It's in a way grossly unfair," said Augustine Ruzindana, inspector general of government. "It gives the impression the human rights condition is very bad and deteriorating, which is not true."

The inspector general's office was created by the National Resistance Movement parliament to investigate human rights abuses and corruption under the present government. The office says that it was never consulted by the Amnesty authors when drafting the report. During a three-hour interview in Amnesty's London office on June 26, the existence of the report was not mentioned, Mr. Ruzindana said.

Politicians, bureaucrats and Western diplomats concur that while there have been recent incidents of violence and lawlessness perpetrated by NRA soldiers, Uganda's record is markedly better than it was some years ago.

This year there has been a clear effort to correct abuses of the law. The Amnesty report contained only two instances of such abuse so far this year, in which seven suspected rebels were arrested by the army and executed without trial.

There have been further unsubstantiated allegations of mistreatment at the hands of gov-

Continued on page 14

## A Treacherous Climb Up Democracy's Slope

### Museveni Takes On the Difficult Task Of Converting to a Multiparty State

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

**K**AMPALA — Nearly seven years after assuming power, President Yoweri Museveni is confronted with an option that has troubled much of Africa over the past two years. Should Uganda embrace multiparty democracy? In light of the continent's mixed experience, the choice is neither easy nor obvious.

One or two countries, such as Ivory Coast, made the transition from a one-party to a multiparty state with relative ease. For others, the pluralist debate has invited hostility among political factions and even, as is the case with Uganda's eastern neighbor Kenya, triggered ethnic fighting in which scores of lives have been lost.

It is this danger of a descent into violence that makes the democracy issue a particularly sensitive one for the National Resistance Movement's transitional government. After a decade and a half of lawlessness, Mr. Museveni has used conciliation and his own brand of socialism to restore peace to this war-weary nation, albeit relatively recently and with pockets of insecurity still remaining. In order to achieve this, he brought together a broad-based National Resistance Council legislature that covers the political and ethnic spectrum. And he introduced a local government system of Resistance Committees that rise like a pyramid from village to district level.

Reluctant to jeopardize this national stability, Mr. Museveni is a declared opponent of the multiparty system. Nevertheless, he has embarked on a challenging political program that will not only replace his military-backed government with a civilian one but also allow the people to choose what type of government it will be. The schedule calls for the promulgation of a new constitution next year followed by general elections by the end of 1994.

This dramatic improvement in the political climate can only be fully understood in the perspective of past events. Traditionally, much of Uganda was segmented into kingdoms such as the Buganda kingdom ruled by the *Kabaka* from his palace on a Kampala hill. With the advent of Roman Catholic and Protestant mis-

sionaries in the 19th century, religious differences were overlaid on the existing ethnic one. There are 34 tribal groups.

British rule, which began in the 1890s, widened the rift between the Nilotic northerners and Bantu southerners. The colonial administration drew its army conscripts from the semi-arid north, while the inhabitants of the fertile south, in particular the Baganda, were enlisted as political allies. The division remained after independence, which was achieved 30 years ago today. It did little to enhance prospects for a cohesive nation.

Since then, Uganda has undergone seven changes of government, the majority of them military-backed coups. Only two former leaders retained power for a significant length of time. Both instigated massive human rights violations that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Ugandans.

General Idi Amin, a Kakwa from the northwest, ruled from 1971 to 1979. He suspended the constitution and used his feared internal security organization, the State Research Bureau, to retain power.

**M**ILTON Obote, a Langi from the north, served as prime minister in the post-independence government but seized all executive powers and proclaimed a republic in 1967. He was ousted by General Amin but led his Uganda People's Congress party to victory in rigged elections in 1980.

Mr. Museveni, a Munyankole from the southwest, ran in the elections and lost. The following year he launched a guerrilla war against the Obote regime with a National Resistance Army made up of Banyankole and Baganda.

Mr. Obote was toppled for a second time in 1985 by an Acholi faction of the army. There followed a short-lived regime headed by General Tito Okello, which was overthrown by the NRA in January 1986. It is this tangled and bloody legacy of rule by the gun that Mr. Museveni, the first Bantu-speaking southerner to lead Uganda, is attempting to erase.

When he came to power, Mr. Museveni

Continued on page 13

## THE LIBERALISED UGANDAN ECONOMY

The Bank of Uganda was set up in 1966 to regulate, supervise, advise and foster the post-independence financial system. As a central bank it is one of the most pre-eminent institutions in the Ugandan economy.

In May 1987, Government of Uganda launched an Economic Recovery Programme, supported by the World Bank and the IMF, and geared towards promoting internal and external balance. Under the programme, the Government has sought to play a facilitating role by creating an "enabling" environment. "Government on tap" rather than "Government on top".

Measures have been put in place to mobilise domestic savings and promote the financing of investment opportunities by the domestic banking system. At the same time, Bank of Uganda is implementing strong monetary policies to promote price stabilisation. In particular, Bank of Uganda is popularising the sale of treasury bills and any other financial instruments to enable monetary management. Interest rates have been kept positive in real terms and are soon to be liberalised. Financial institutions are being strengthened. The aim is to create a sound economic environment conducive to a flourishing and leading private sector.

### 1. Bank of Uganda has played a fully supportive and proactive role in this re-orientation and liberalisation programme:

- (a) Full Retention scheme was established in March 1989. Exporters of non-coffee and non-gold products and services are free to retain all 100 percent of their export proceeds in foreign exchange denominated accounts. These monies can be used freely for the importation of goods and services or, at any time, can be converted to domestic currency in the bureaux market.
- (b) Exchange control regulations relaxed. In July 1990, the free purchase and sale of foreign exchange outside the official channel was authorised. The private sector bureaux are free to set their own rates and to finance the trade and payments [both visible and invisible] needs of their customers. Today the bureaux market is at least as important as the official channel in meeting the foreign exchange needs of the private sector.
- (c) In December 1991, export and import licensing was abolished and replaced by a system of certificates. The new import and export certificates are non-good, non-value specific, issued within one day by the Ministry of Commerce, valid for a period of six months, and renewable.
- (d) The exchange rate system in place is fundamentally market-based. The bureau rates (to which the official is tied) are freely determined while the auction market is used to allocate donor funds for private sector imports.

### 2. Foreign Investment regulations relaxed

- (a) Uganda is now a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank, covering and guaranteeing all non-commercial investment risks.
- (b) Foreign investors have free access to funds from the domestic financial institutions and markets to the limit of 150 percent of the total capital and reserves in any enterprise.
- (c) A Technical Management Fund (TMF) is planned. This forex window will be introduced in the Bank of Uganda to enable interested companies to buy technology, hire consultants, cater for intangible assets like patents and copyrights. The essence of this management is to facilitate the transfer of technology (excluding physical plant) to Uganda.
- (d) There are no restrictions on private sector external borrowings. External debt can be serviced from an enterprises foreign exchange holdings, or from purchases in the bureaux market. All net profits can be remitted as dividends.

Overall, many of the distortions and restrictions of recent years have been removed. Today, Uganda can lay claim to the most liberal trade and payments regime in the heart of East and Central Africa.

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Uganda / A Special Report

Agriculture Weaknesses Need to Be Weeded Out

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

BUSHENYI—Set amid the lush green vegetation of western Uganda is a 30-acre farm that cultivates silk for Japan. John Ndyabagye's venture into sericulture is a story of initiative triumphing over a cumbersome system.

Mr. Ndyabagye, a businessman, decided in late 1986 to start a silkworm farm after learning of the profits that could be made from it. Three years later he arranged the visit of Indian sericulture experts through the Agriculture Ministry. The Indians suggested he opt against government participation, as the private sector would prove more adaptable to his needs.

Mr. Ndyabagye then persuaded the United Nations Development Program to sponsor a feasibility study. The results confirmed his hunch that the farm was a sound investment.

In 1990, President Yoweri Museveni gave him permission to grow mulberry trees, the leaves of which are used to feed silkworms, on the land surrounding an abandoned agricultural research station. Mr. Ndyabagye was unable to raise a mortgage against the land as it was on loan and the astronomical commercial bank rates were not appealing, so he put up his family farm to raise the necessary capital.

Having secured a contract with a large Japanese trading company, Yamato International, to buy all the cocoons he could produce, Mr. Ndyabagye soon wanted to expand. But he had trouble convincing local farmers that replacing traditional crops with silkworms was a good idea. As an incentive, he offered them credit in the form of mulberry seedlings and silkworms, and a guaranteed market at a constant price.

There are now 300 growers who earn up to \$3,000 from eight harvests a year. It is an income significantly above the national average.

Mr. Ndyabagye's project has government encouragement as it is in line with the national policy of introducing new cash crops to reduce dependence on the traditional exports of coffee, tea and cotton. He has also earned praise for circumventing the two major impediments to implementing this policy, a weak marketing system and poor credit facilities.

Traveling through Uganda it is easy to see why agriculture accounts for two-thirds of the GNP. Banana trees blanket the hills that fringe sparsely inhabited plains. It is the exceptionally fertile soil and an abundance of land yet to be put under crops that endow Uganda with an agricultural potential unique for Africa.

Even during the years of turmoil and chaos, Ugandans never starved. Today, while famine wracks other parts of the continent, the government is looking to become a net exporter of food.

"There's a large market for maize and beans right outside our borders," said Agriculture Minister Victoria Sekitoleko.

Despite government intent to diversify into industry, there is no doubt that agriculture will continue to underpin the economy for many years to come. The sector provides more than 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings, most of which comes from coffee, and all but a small fraction of employment.

However, these facts mask the moribund state of the infrastructure. The great majority of production comes from peasant smallholders, who have yet to fully recover from 20 years of neglect under previous regimes. "It was all so easy, they never paid any attention to inputs or systems," said Mark Elyne, resident representative of the International Monetary Fund.

The disappearance of government services meant that many farmers abandoned cash crops and returned to subsistence farming, which still accounts for 40 percent of gross domestic product.

The absence of the technological inputs meant that food crop harvests had declined by 20 percent since 1970. Yet, a



Uganda, with agricultural potential unique for Africa, may soon become a net exporter of food.

recent study by USAID concluded that output could be doubled with the use of improved technology.

When the Museveni government came to power in 1986, the only daily product on sale in Kampala was World Food Program reconstructed powdered milk.

Today, city residents can buy fresh milk, yoghurt, ice cream and some cheeses.

But major constraints still endanger the targeted growth of 3 to 5 percent over the next five years. They include negligible access to credit, confusing land tenure legislation, unreliable marketing outlets and a state monopoly on exporting crops that has suffocated enterprise.

Central planning is a liberalized export program that will restructure state marketing boards to operate on a commercial basis and float producer prices. The World Bank has stressed private-sector participation in its structural adjustment program.

If privatization policy falls into place, it should alleviate the strain on the government budget. The strategic coffee sector leads in implementation. Last year, the Coffee Marketing Board was changed from a statutory body to a limited company, which soon will be seeking minority shareholding from the private sector. In addition, nine cooperative unions and private traders were granted licenses.

But the agricultural sector urgently needs to sever its dependence on coffee. The collapse of the international coffee market slashed foreign exchange earnings from coffee to \$120 million last year compared with an average of \$350 million in the mid-1980s. Even so, efforts to widen the agricultural base by introducing cash crops such as sesame, vanilla and pineapples have progressed haltingly.

This is largely due to family marketing and credit systems, which still impede

expansion. In harmony with the government policy of diversification, farmers in the drier areas of the north replaced cotton with sesame so that oil could be extracted for use in gourmet cuisine. Initially, dealers and traders bought harvests in advance directly from farmers. Despite the wide margin built in to cover the cost of transportation over rutted roads, farmers were sufficiently encouraged to renege on their word. When the world price for sesame dropped, buyers looked for more profitable commodities elsewhere.

Lack of credit poses an even greater problem. In a tight market where heavy government borrowing has dried up access to money, farmers come low on the list of the commercial banks' preferred customers. Even if loans were granted, they would not make good business sense. Returns on agriculture run between 12 and 26 percent while interest rates exceed 40 percent.

The official market is by far the largest. It is supplied by coffee exporters, who must sell all their foreign currency earnings to the Bank of Uganda, the central bank. All forms of official inflows — government aid, loans and grants — are also routed through the official market. The bureau market is next in size and is the former black market. It is used for smaller currency transactions (up to \$5,000). The auction market is the smallest of the three and is used solely for those imports that qualify for import support loans from the World Bank.

Since March, the official shilling has been linked directly to the bureau rate, so removing any penalty for coffee producers.

Foreign exchange reform is only one plank in the IMF's stabilization plan. Perhaps the most crucial is the commitment to get inflation down to a year-on-year rate of 15

counterinsurgency operation in the north last year. Major General David Tinuyitza was relieved of his northern command but was allowed to hold on to his position as minister of state for defense. Vice president Samson Kisekka, who is also in charge of internal affairs, has retained his position in the face of frequent allegations of corruption.

General Tinuyitza commands a strong allegiance within the army. The role of the military is still considerable. It sits on all the groups responsible for policy, legislation and the drafting of the constitution. Mr. Museveni heads the army, sections of which he can rely on in time of crisis, although many key commanders are dying of AIDS. Mr. Kisekka is a Muganda and, like General Tinuyitza, an associate that dates back to the bush war days.

Considerable challenges lie ahead that could place severe strain on the ad hoc political system. Whether or not they will be overcome by 1995, when a new government assumes power, depends largely on Mr. Museveni's leadership. His return as a civilian president is anticipated as Bantu-speaking Ugandans, who are likely to vote for him, outnumber the Nilotic northerners.

Some ministers are intentionally kept on, despite public antagonism, because of their strong power base. Following human rights abuses against rebels during a

MARY ANNE FITZGERALD, a London-based journalist, was born in Africa and worked there as a journalist for 22 years. This year she published "Nomads: Journeys from Samburu."

Monetary Grip Puts Strain on Business

By Mark Jones

LONDON — Since late March, the official Ugandan shilling has been floating. And, in what appears to be a remarkable vote of confidence in the economic policies being followed by the government of President Yoweri Museveni, the currency has held its value.

However, behind the shilling's stabilization lies a tremendous squeeze on the domestic economy, a squeeze that is regarded by bankers in Kampala as unsustainable. Consequently, a loosening of monetary policy is almost certain, a modest rise in inflation probable, and a 10 to 20 percent depreciation of the shilling over the coming year a possibility.

From 1986 to 1991, the Ugandan shilling approximately halved in value each year. Set against that performance, the stabilization of the official shilling this year is a remarkable achievement.

Uganda has been encouraged to reverse years of neglect of its currency by the International Monetary Fund. It is now in the third year of support from one of the fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facilities and a substantial amount of political capital has been invested in reforming every facet of the economy along the lines favored by the IMF.

While reform of exchange-rate policy has been an undeniable success, there remain three separate currency markets: the official, bureau (or parallel) and auction markets.

The official market is by far the largest. It is supplied by coffee exporters, who must sell all their foreign currency earnings to the Bank of Uganda, the central bank. All forms of official inflows — government aid, loans and grants — are also routed through the official market. The bureau market is next in size and is the former black market. It is used for smaller currency transactions (up to \$5,000). The auction market is the smallest of the three and is used solely for those imports that qualify for import support loans from the World Bank.

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Foreign exchange reform is only one plank in the IMF's stabilization plan. Perhaps the most crucial is the commitment to get inflation down to a year-on-year rate of 15

There is no African country in which reform of economic policy has been undertaken as rapidly or as successfully as Uganda. While that means multilateral transfers to Uganda will remain large, they will not be large enough to kickstart the economy.

Goodwill toward Kampala means that some loosening of IMF-sponsored austerity would be tolerable. And, with pressure from business and banking rising, a consensus is building around the idea that a burst of inflation would solve many of the country's economic problems.

MARK JONES is a reporter with BBC Radio's Business and Economics Unit in London.

Stability Allows Leadership to Ponder Multiparty Democracy

Continued from page 12

created a National Resistance Council interim legislature and appointed 36 military and civilian members who had participated in his "hush" war. He pledged to limit its existence to four years. However, an active rebel movement emanating from the north and east frustrated attempts to move on to a peace-time footing.

In February 1989, the NRC was expanded to 270. The new members included presidential appointees, more army officers and representatives voted in by an electoral college drawn from the district-level Resistance Committees. Eight months later the transitional administration's mandate was extended for another five years, a move that attracted criticism from government opponents.

With the first phase of consolidation achieved, the National Resistance Movement has entered a critical period. Mr. Museveni has managed to bulldoze several contentious issues through the NRC, such as an exceptionally austere economic program and the return of properties appropriated by General Amin to their former Asian owners. Many Ugandans connected to political interests had been paying small rents on the properties and subletting at a profit.

Mr. Museveni also intends to demobilize 50,000 troops from the army, which is estimated at 90,000. Mr. Museveni will have to provide adequate financial sup-



President Yoweri Museveni

port to tide over the demobilized men during the first planting season of their crops. If it is not forthcoming, there could be renewed unrest, particularly in the north.

By the end of the year, a constitutional commission will have completed the first draft of a new constitution, which will decentralize the government structure to give greater powers to the Resistance Committees, address the question of the role of the military in future government

and, of overriding concern, opt for or against a multiparty state.

The constitution will be adopted next year by a special constituent assembly to be chosen by a Resistance Committee electoral college. If a stalemate is reached on the multiparty question, it will put in the public in a national referendum. According to the Western diplomats, the outcome would be close.

The timetable for general elections by secret ballot, scheduled to be held before 1995, is in doubt. A bill regulating the constituent assembly election must be passed by the NRC and electoral boundaries revised.

Mr. Museveni and hardline associates such as Eriya Kategaya, the powerful first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, advocate a broad-based, "no-party" government. In August, Mr. Museveni presented the NRC with a resolution to ban political party activity before the elections. Legislation to underpin the decision is being drafted while government dialogue with party leaders over the wording of the act has ended in stalemate.

"At the moment the people are not ready" for multiparty democracy, said Mr. Kategaya. Party activity in the past has been violent, particularly between the predominantly Catholic Democratic Party (DP) and the Protestant-backed Uganda People's Congress. Murder, destruction of crops and refusal to grant business li-

ces to political opponents were common. "This is the weakness of most of the parties," lamented a recent article in the state-owned New Vision newspaper. "Their strength lies in the hatred of other groups in society."

Cecilia Ogwal, assistant secretary-general of the UPC, charges that the government has tampered with a basic constitutional right of freedom of association by banning party activity. "They have tied our hands. This government doesn't have the mandate of the people," she said.

Mr. Museveni has managed to steer through the shoals of dissent by retaining his guerrilla warfare tactics of retreat in the face of confrontation. However, he may have to gather more support within the NRC if he is to maintain a steady course over the coming months. His ability to do this has been cast in doubt.

He is a loner by nature and not given to delegation of power. Neither is he comfortable with debate. "I do not have friends nor am I interested in them," he wrote in a letter to the press.

Allegations of ministerial malfeasance are still made regularly in the press. "There aren't enough able men to replace them," said a Resistance Committee member. "Besides, the president was in exile for so long, he doesn't really know anyone."

Some ministers are intentionally kept on, despite public antagonism, because of their strong power base. Following human rights abuses against rebels during a

Donors Back 'Open' Economy

Continued from page 12

fund team assessed the third-year performance of an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility amounting to \$79.3 million Special Drawing Rights (\$261.7 million), a loan extended only to income earners. The fund is now negotiating a letter of intent to extend the facility into a fourth year, an exceptional occurrence.

"The fact that donors are giving money is a vote of confidence in the government," said Mark Elyne, the IMF resident representative. "They have shown that they are undertaking policies that will make them dependent of these funds later on."

In order to achieve this status, Uganda has embarked on a program of economic austerity whose merits are unlikely to be felt by the man in the street several years to come. Yet both the government and donors feel it must be implemented if the country is to fulfill its potential for becoming one of the stable economies in black Africa.

On the whole, the record has been good. The government has introduced incentives to raise producer prices and reduce the budget deficit to dampen a triple-figure inflation rate it inherited. Now, Mr. Museveni is embarking on some politically tough

moves. He is pruning a 70,000-strong civil service that is productive. The Information Ministry, for instance, has 3,000 employees. If state teachers and the vice force are taken into account, wages gobble up a third of recurrent expenditures. Yet, monthly civil service salaries are pitifully low, ranging from \$1 to \$480.

A total of 5,000 have already been laid off in a popular retrenchment exercise. Another 50,000 "lost" jobs have been struck off the payroll. It is the government's intention to increase the salaries of those who remain to encourage greater productivity. This year, donor-financed foreign exchange auctions were introduced, a move that has successfully nipped the black market. Most import licenses price controls have been abolished and exporters retain their earnings in foreign exchange. A new stop investment authority has approved applications to establish factories worth more than \$190 million. And government is moving toward the divestiture of 59 unprofitable public enterprises.

Last month, aid donors agreed to provide \$23 billion to demobilize 25,000 troops. Another 25,000 are in a second phase. It is a difficult step in the transition from war to peace one that will reflect positively on the budget. This year marks the conclusion of the return of soldiers to the Indians, who were summarily exiled by the former dictator Idi Amin. The move is bolically important as it restores Uganda's credibility in the eyes of the world. It should also boost the domestic product as returning businessmen are investing in the economy, particularly the manufacturing sector. However, it has been a politically

contentious issue, which Mr. Museveni has so far managed to contain. Despite these initiatives, the World Bank warned in a recent confidential document that the current situation is "difficult and challenging." Uganda is heavily dependent on external forces beyond its control.

One is donor goodwill. The other is the international coffee market. The monolithic structure of the economy is such that until the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement, over 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings was earned by coffee exports.

Last year's events dramatically illustrated the fragile nature of the economy. Budgetary targets were detailed when donors held up disbursements because of the government's tardy implementation in returning Asian properties. The deficit was widened further because coffee exports plummeted to one-third the value of previous years.

At the start of the financial year that ended in last June, the target of reducing inflation to 15 percent was on course. Then a wrangle over the Asian issue held up agreement on the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Credit. To make matters worse, there was a delay in the introduction of the foreign exchange auction, which is the disbursement mechanism for balance of payments support. With imports three times greater in value than exports, the government has had to borrow heavily from the central bank to shore up the deficit.

INFLATION soared at one point to 66 percent and private-sector credit dried up. The government partially corrected the imbalance by taxing coffee and petroleum and issuing treasury bills, but the budget deficit still ended up at more than 5 percent of GDP, a point higher than the previous year. GDP expansion fell from 5 percent to 4 percent.

"The early-warning signals were there in October last year, but no correction was made on the expenditure side until March this year," said an adviser at the Ministry of Finance and Planning. "Any slip by the government on the fiscal side feeds through very rapidly. There's the risk of it happening again."

The government is aware that its fiscal vulnerability is a danger and has responded accordingly. The current budget anticipates repayments to the central bank. Revenue collection, which has been a serious source of concern, is also expected to improve.

But progress is overshadowed by the \$1.2 billion of debt inherited from the regime of former President Milton Obote. This has since grown to \$3.6 billion, equivalent to the annual GDP. Last year, \$190 million went toward debt repayment. Bilateral donors have forgiven most of Uganda's outstanding obligations, but two-thirds of the debt is multilateral, much of it with the World Bank. The bank has approved a \$10 million Debt Reduction Facility to enable Uganda to buy back its commercial debt at a discount. And the Scandinavians are providing grants to service the IMF and World Bank loans.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

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Uganda / A Special Report

AIDS Care Focuses On Attempt to Save Orphaned Children

Adults Offered Free Testing for Virus In Campaign to Change Sex Behavior

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

BUKOTO VILLAGE, Masaka District — Nine-year-old Bamadda had no one to help him to grow food to eat until World Vision came along.

His grandmother, who is in her 80s and infirm. His parents have both died of AIDS. He is one of nearly 100 youngsters in this small village area who have been orphaned by AIDS, the disease that afflicts about one out of 17 Ugandans.

A total of 1.5 million Ugandan children have lost either one or both of their parents. It is impossible to determine exactly how many of the heads of family died as a result of AIDS as this number includes children of men and women who were massacred by previous regimes.

However, the rapidly growing number of orphans (in Uganda, children are classified as "orphans" even if only one parent has died) is yet another indicator of the toll the AIDS scourge is taking.

AIDS-related deaths not only mean personal suffering. Over the next decades they will place an intolerable strain on already overstretched government resources. As it is, overburdened and under-financed social services are unable to cope with parentless children. Nongovernmental organizations such as World Vision are trying to provide care as best they can.

This means leaving children in their homes but placing them under the care of foster parents who are either relatives or neighbors. World Vision provides seed money to foster-parent groups to start small enterprises such as brick-making or poultry-keeping. These are intended to raise sufficient income to feed, clothe and educate the children. In Bamadda's case, neighbors pitched in and sowed the family smallholding with maize, beans and potatoes.

TO THE outsider, however, the project seems like the proverbial finger in the dike. "We can't look after all the orphans," said Godfrey Scafama, a World Vision em-

ployee. "People keep on dying. This week we were burying on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday."

Masaka District, where Bukoto is located, is one of the epicenters of the AIDS epidemic. In neighboring Rakai District, another epicenter, a survey carried out by the Save the Children Fund in collaboration with Makerere University counted 40,000 orphans.

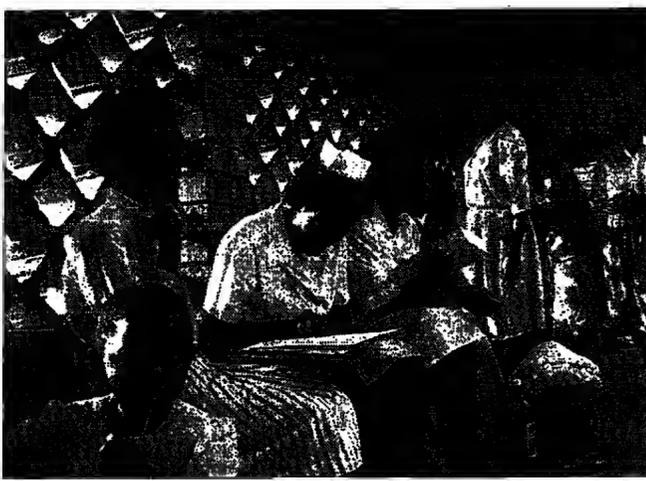
As foster parents are dying as well, the children often have to move about the country in search of a living relative. Some families are caring for as many as 20 children. "They are badly affected," said Mr. Scafama. "They don't even want to go to school. They think they are going to die tomorrow."

ANOTHER Rakai survey showed that 47 percent of the women and 26 percent of the men living in trading centers along the main road were infected with the HIV virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. In remote rural villages, the prevalence rate fell to 8 percent of the women and 9 percent of the men.

This supports the theory to which most AIDS specialists subscribe, that the virus was initially spread by long-haul truckers consorting with prostitutes and bar girls along their routes. Among prostitutes, there is a 90 percent infection rate.

Uganda has reported the highest number of AIDS cases outside the United States, but cultural and economic differences have given the epidemic here an entirely different social profile. Unlike the United States, HIV is transmitted almost entirely by heterosexual sex. There is also a greater prevalence among women than men.

Doctors studying the way in which the virus is carried believe that this can be largely attributed to a high rate of sexually transmitted disease and what they term "rough sex."



Nurse interviewing visitors to the Nsambya Hospital Home Care Unit.

Uganda was one of the first African countries to be badly hit by AIDS back in the early 1980s. Since then, it has developed the most enlightened and open AIDS education program on the continent. The AIDS Information Center, open since 1990, was the first anonymous testing center in Africa. About 30 percent of the people who go there test seropositive.

But the other 70 percent can walk out feeling relieved," said Dr. Elizabeth Marum, an AIDS adviser working for USAID.

Policy-makers see freely available testing as one way of motivating a change in behavior. "The early messages were negative such as 'AIDS kills,'" Dr. Marum said. "You don't change your behavior when you are frightened and have a vague sense of impending doom. We are trying to instill some sense of hope and empowerment."

One avenue of action is the use of condoms, an item previously shunned by African men. The Health Ministry has a stockpile of 100 million condoms, and some 8 to 10 million free or subsidized condoms are now used each year. The number sounds large, but it is not. Uganda's adult population is about 8 million. The army, estimated at 90,000, is issued 100,000 condoms a month. In Bukoto village there are no condoms available at all.

Even so, several community support groups have started helpful initiatives to deal with AIDS. The Post-Test Club provides counseling and a mutual support system to those who have tested positive. It is also becoming a cen-

ter for activists. The club puts on plays concerning AIDS that are open to the public.

"Most people in Africa have sex in the dark and don't talk about it," said Frank Rwekikomona, a counselor at the AIDS Information Center. "But the Post-Test group has come out in the open and is campaigning."

Despite these and other efforts, behavioral change is lagging behind awareness. The slow response is rooted in local culture.

By tradition, the women of several ethnic groups are subservient to men and are expected to kneel when greeting anyone of the opposite sex, including their sons. While this custom no longer persists in many areas, old mind-sets die hard, and a double moral standard persists.

IT IS accepted that men should roam beyond the marital fold while women are expected to remain faithful to their steady partners. As a result, there is a trend, particularly in the towns, for men to be infected first then pass it on to their wives. Men tend to use condoms for extramarital sex. Women who ask for condoms want them for their steady partners.

"Everyone knows how you catch AIDS but not everyone is doing something about it," said a Ugandan woman. "There are still men who say, 'I've been on the move for so long. I must have got it. So why stop now?'"

AIDS is higher in the towns that it is in the rural areas. It is estimated that in Kampala 17 percent of

people over the age of 13 are infected.

It is the women, often infected by their spouses and left to fend for the family when their husbands die, who are spearheading change.

Father Collins of Nsambya Hospital, who runs the AIDS Widows Orphan Family Support group, helps many of them. He started the group two years ago and now has 5,000 members, with 30 more joining each week.

Father Collins provides seed money so that widows can start up small businesses such as tailoring and pass on this skill to their children before they die. "Once they know they have got it, they have to live positively," he said.

Projections warn that if the spread of the disease continues unabated, it will disrupt every sector of the economy. Already short of able management, Uganda cannot afford to lose its skilled manpower. Agricultural production, based mostly on unmechanized smallholdings, would almost certainly decline. If the able-bodied family members die, those who remain might switch from labor-intensive cash crops to growing subsistence food.

A confidential World Bank report compiled last year projected AIDS cases forward 20 years. If there is no change in behavior at all, 1.7 million Ugandans will be HIV positive.

But if there is a drop in sexually transmitted disease through condom use and a decline in the number of partners, only 240,000 will be infected, bringing the epidemic back to the level of the mid-80s.

Now Invited to Try Again, A Few Asians Are Back to Stay

Special to the IHT

FORT PORTAL — Mohammed Bhimji, 22, has no memory of his family's tea estate at the foot of the Ruwenzori Mountains. He left when he was a baby to be raised and educated in Canada. But ask him where his home is and he replies without hesitation, "Uganda."

Mr. Bhimji is one of the 70,000 Asians, as ethnic Indians are called here, who left Uganda two decades ago. In 1972, former President Idi Amin gave the Asian community 90 days to leave the country. They departed with one suitcase and \$100 each, obliged to abandon everything that they owned. Some 30,000 held Uganda passports.

Many, such as Mr. Bhimji, were fourth- and fifth-generation Ugandans. Mr. Bhimji's great-grandfather arrived in Fort Portal from India in 1890. The first two generations earned money by trading. Too poor even to afford a bicycle, they walked hundreds of miles to buy and sell coffee harvests.

By the time the family left 80 years later, the Bhimji tea estate was the third largest in the region. Mohammed Bhimji returned last year, initially to visit his great-grandfather's grave, then to settle.

"I figured it must have been hard coming out so young and working almost as slave labor," he said. "It was an inspiration, but I also came back to get what rightfully belongs to me."

About 1,800 Asians have returned to reclaim their confiscated property and pick up the pieces of lives that were arbitrarily disrupted 20 years ago. A few hundred have decided to put down roots once more in African soil. The majority, embittered by their experience or enjoying a higher living standard in Britain and Canada, have opted to sell and repatriate their profits abroad.

"If properties aren't worth \$100,000 or more, it's not worth the trip back," said an official of the departed Asians' Property Custodian Board, the government body that processes claims and returns title deeds to their former owners.

Either way, the decision to reallocate a substantial chunk of the country's real estate will have far-reaching political and economic repercussions. The 8,000 properties include a sizable part of central Kampala's shops and commercial buildings, as well as houses and apartment blocks and coffee and tea estates. All of them are in a state of disrepair and neglect.

Legislation theoretically making the return of the dispossessed Asians possible was enacted in 1982 under former President Milton Obote. However, very little was done to implement the process.

The position changed late last year when the World Bank threatened to withhold a badly needed \$125 million Structural Adjustment Credit.

Until then, President Yoweri Museveni had been considering redistributing the confiscated properties among ethnic African Ugandans. Donors pointed out that a just resolution to the Asian problem would go a long way to establishing Uganda's credibility in the eyes of potential investors.

Before their departure, Asians controlled much of the industrial sector and owned shops in nearly every small town. While some Ugandans realize that a

renewed Asian presence would create job opportunities, others remember the Asians' former economic dominance and resent the prospect of their return.

Mr. Museveni has staunchly defended his decision as part of a policy to stimulate the economy through free enterprise. "If the state of Uganda is to empower economically the African middle class... we need to stabilize and utilize the Asian middle class," he wrote in a letter published last March in the monthly newspaper Uganda Confidential.

Political sentiment notwithstanding, the Asian community's future impact on the economy will be considerable. In fact, it will be an engine of growth for the fledgling industrial sector. Although industry grew by 14 percent last year, manufacturing only contributes about 5 percent of the gross domestic product.

The Uganda Investment Authority concedes that up to 40 percent of the applications it has processed come from Asians. Others put the figures as high as 50 percent. Some of these new investors are from neighboring Kenya and Tanzania. Attracted by the prospect of stability in a vulnerable region, they are spreading their assets across the border.

"Where else do you go?" said one such investor. "It's better to move to a place that's similar to what you know."

Last April, the Aga Khan, whose business presence is a bellwether for political confidence, flew in to reclaim his insurance and investment banking interests.

The Mukwano group of companies, owned by the Karmali family, has seen their initial \$30 million investment increase to \$100 million since the National Resistance Movement seized power in 1986. They have interests in manufacturing, agriculture and transportation.

Twenty years ago, one-fifth of the GDP was produced by just one family, the Madhvani. Today, the resilient Madhvani empire has bounced back to its pre-Amin level of assets worth \$120 million. Investments include tea and sugar estates, a steel rolling mill, packaging, textiles and a brewery.

The Madhvani were one of the few families to take advantage of the expropriated property legislation while the Obote regime was still in power. They returned in 1985 and signed a joint venture agreement that gave the government a 40 percent equity stake in their Kakira sugar estate. When the National Resistance Movement government assumed power, it upped participation to 51 percent. Last April, this was reduced to a minority 30 percent shareholding through the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

It was recently announced that next year those properties that have not been repossessed will be auctioned off. Part of the proceeds will go to those owners who have filed for compensation. The compensation mechanism has yet to be formulated by the National Resistance Council legislature.

Non-Ugandan Asians were required to file their compensation claims 10 years ago when the legislation was enacted. However, Ugandan Asians and limited companies still have the option of compensation or repossession.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

The decision to reallocate a substantial chunk of the country's real estate will have far-reaching political and economic repercussions.

Questions Remain Over Rights Progress

Continued from page 12

agreement, the UPDA was disbanded and incorporated into the NRA. Some remnants joined Mr. Kony's less effective UDCA.

Meanwhile, in the east, the Uganda People's Army, another rebel movement, was blamed for hundreds of killings. Thousands subsequently took advantage of a 1987 amnesty and presidential pardon to join the NRA. This conciliatory move by the government effectively undid the rebellions. Following a major military operation last year, armed opposition has disintegrated into banditry by small groups.

Observers say arrests for treason have now abated. In many instances, treason charges have been dismissed in court for lack of evidence.

Rebel atrocities, however, continue to occur. Last year, followers of the Uganda Democratic Christian Army (UDCA), led by Joseph Kony, were released. They had been awaiting trial for treason since October last year. Treason charges, which preclude the possibility of bail for 480 days, have in the past been used as a mechanism for dampening rebel support.

On coming to power in 1986, the National Resistance Movement faced a rebel insurgency in the north from a group called the Uganda People's Democratic Army (UPDA). It consisted of soldiers who had served under previous regimes. After a 1988 peace

were dropped against 18 northern leaders arrested the previous year. The accused included the state minister for foreign affairs, Daniel Omara Atubo. Prior allegations of assault were investigated by the inspector general's office. A report

aid donors. The month before the release of Mr. Atubo and others accused with him, the United States and European Community members lodged an official protest with the government over their detention.

"If the government senses a real concern, it behaves more responsibly," a diplomat said. "There's no doubt about that. The arrests happened in the context of heightened insecurity, which should be taken into account."

Judged against the background of its recent past, Uganda has made progress in instilling moral probity in the military and its political leaders. Both Idi Amin and Milton Obote, former heads of state, were responsible for some of the grossest violations of human rights in modern history. All told, more than half a million Ugandans died at their hands.

"There was abuse of power by all levels of public officials," said Mr. Ruzindana. "They were no limits to their authority so ordinary people were very much at their mercy."

"We have replaced the vicious circle of violence by accommodating everyone," said First Deputy Prime Minister Eriya Kategaya. "No group should be hunted for its past deeds. We don't need the West to tell us how to safeguard our human rights. It's our duty to do it."

Mary Anne Fitzgerald

Observers say arrests for treason have now abated.

on the incident has yet to be released, but Major General David Timyeza, who ordered the arrests, was relieved of his northern command.

In August, President Yoweri Museveni ordered the release of more than 1,500 political prisoners. The majority had been rounded up by the army last year during a counterinsurgency operation in northern rebel areas. They were sentenced en masse to serve jail terms of five years or more for desertion from local units. The International Committee of the Red Cross claims that at least 500 detainees are still being held. By comparison, in 1988 the NRA admitted to the existence of over 4,000 detainees.

The improvement in legal procedure has, to some extent, resulted from pressure by international

Advertisement for The Board of Directors, The Mehta Group Management Limited & Employee of Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited, UGMA Engineering Corporation Limited, Cable Corporation Limited. Includes congratulatory message and company details.

Advertisement for MUKWANO INDUSTRIES (U) LTD., Participating in the development of Uganda. Lists various products and services, and includes contact information for the Uganda Development Bank.

Vertical advertisement for 'The Asian' magazine, featuring a 'Stock Index' and 'Currency' section.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: 'هذا من الأصل' (This is the original).

Back to S...

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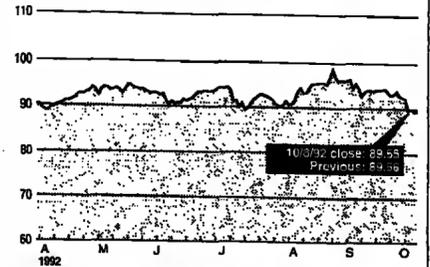
MURKAWO INDUSTRIES LTD. Participating development of Uganda...

# Asiana



## THE TRIB INDEX: 89.55

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 82.19 Prev.: 82.48	Close: 91.68 Prev.: 92.85	Close: 94.10 Prev.: 92.78

Industrial Sectors	This Week	Prev. Week	% Change
Energy	94.14	94.02	+0.13
Utilities	86.70	87.51	-1.04
Finance	80.70	80.97	-0.33
Services	94.40	94.21	+0.20
Capital Goods	92.83	92.66	+0.18
Consumer Goods	91.88	91.72	+0.17
Miscellaneous	94.30	94.47	-0.18

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Lamont's Policy Vision Disappoints

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a vigorous defense Thursday of his government's stewardship of the economy before the Conservative Party conference, but he failed to shed much light on where the government will go from here.

Mr. Lamont said Britain would stick to stringent anti-inflation targets over the next five years and that the pound would not return to Europe's exchange-rate mechanism until a target in the foreign-exchange market ended. British financial markets were cool to the speech. Stocks came off their highs for the day, and the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index ended 21.7 points higher, at 2,538.8. The pound rose to 2,490.3 DM, from 2,475.0 DM on Wednesday, but the mark was undermined by speculation about a cut in German interest rates.

Anyone looking for the British Treasury to be guided by new ideas found little to cheer in Mr. Lamont's speech, in which he reaffirmed his commitment to preserving the hard-won gains in reducing inflation. In his speech, Mr. Lamont set a goal for inflation of between 1 percent and 4 percent over the next few years, and underlying inflation over the long haul at less than 2 percent. One economist noted that the 2 percent goal in fact represented a retreat from the aim of zero inflation held before sterling was pulled from the currency grid. Others found fault with the rigor of his standards. "When inflation is already below 4 percent and

## British Coal Said to Plan As Many as 25,000 Job Cuts

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government will announce next week plans to close 30 coal mines, throwing 25,000 workers out of jobs and setting pit unions on a collision course with employers, according to news reports on Thursday. The closures would reduce the state-owned coal industry, scheduled to be sold to private investors in 1994, to a core of 20 pits with 28,000 staff, compared with 180 pits seven years ago.

British Coal Corp. declined to comment on the closure reports, carried by The Guardian newspaper and British Broadcasting Corp., saying "it is just speculation." The militant union leader Arthur Scargill has made it clear he intends to use a special conference of the National Union of Mineworkers next week to call for more strikes as a last-ditch effort to fight the latest closures. A year-long coal strike in 1984 and 1985 pitted Mr. Scargill against the former prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, in one of the most bruising industrial disputes in recent British history.

The imminent prospect of more mine shutdowns was described as "devastating" by the union vice president, Ken Capstick. "Many pits will close, mining communities will become barren and, all the time that is happening, miners will be sitting on vast reserves of coal which could keep this country going for 120 years," he said. An announcement of mine closures would come as Britain struggles with its longest recession since the 1930s. Unemployment, at 2.81 million, or 9.9 percent of the work force, is at a five-year high.

so many different indicators, the markets were left to wonder which, if any, of them will matter most when they inevitably send off mixed signals. "There will always be some indicators in conflict," predicted Gabriel Stein, a currency analyst with Lombard Street Research. If house prices are falling while money supply is racing ahead, which indicator will Mr. Lamont choose for his guide? "To my mind this tells you that the policy will be one of waffling."

The general view in the London financial district is that little more is now known about the government's economic aims than was the case before Mr. Lamont rose to the podium at the party conference in Brighton. "The speech leaves us just as much in the dark as we were before," said John Kendall, an economist with Bearing Brothers. Critics notwithstanding, the one thing that seemed clearest Thursday was that the government, now rid of the constraints of the exchange-rate mechanism, would make no hasty dash for growth. Caution and conservatism remain the order of the day.

The new policy outlines that were apparent in the chancellor's speech were also widely derided as shop-worn. Some economists said Mr. Lamont's new policy was the same one he wielded when Britain was in the exchange-rate mechanism — minus the commitment to the currency grid itself. Some analysts gave the chancellor better marks for his pledge to keep the lid on public spending. Again, it was nothing new, but it was important nonetheless in advertising the government's seriousness about holding the line on inflation. The problem, according to Mr. See POLICY, Page 16

## Hachette Names Havas as Mystery Buyer of Its Stock

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Amid intense speculation over a hostile bid from the rival media group Havas, trading in the stock of the troubled French communications giant Hachette was suspended Thursday on the Paris Bourse.

The suspension came with Hachette SA's stock trading at 156 francs (\$32.50), an increase of almost 12 percent over Wednesday and 32 percent above its Monday closing price of 118 francs. During the week, in a generally depressed market, 1.23 million Hachette shares, or about 6 percent of its capital, have changed hands. Thierry Funck-Brentano, a spokesman for Hachette, said the company was convinced that its chief French media rival, Havas SA, was acquiring the shares. "We have evidence which convinces us that it is Havas that is buying the shares," he said.

Havas said in a statement that "the board denies any interest in the acquisition of Hachette shares." Despite this denial, Mr. Funck-Brentano said Hachette stuck by its conviction that the buyer was Havas. Earlier in the week, there was speculation that the German media giant Bertelsmann AG was buying Hachette stock. Bertelsmann could not be reached for comment. Because a company called Marlis, which is indirectly controlled by Hachette's chairman Jean-Luc Lagardere, has 51.4 percent of Hachette's capital and controls 69.4 percent of its voting rights, it appeared impossible that a hostile takeover of Hachette could be achieved. Among Hachette's large stable of U.S. magazines are Elle and Woman's Day.

But at a time when Hachette is facing acute problems following its disastrous foray into television with the failed La Cinq channel and is proposing a widely questioned merger with the defense group Matra SA, analysts suggested that Havas might be building a position from which to pressure

## Canal Plus Joins News Corp. to Innovate in TV

The Associated Press

PARIS — Canal Plus and Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which run two of Europe's most innovative television operations, are forming a partnership to offer new TV services, Canal Plus said Thursday. Canal Plus, Europe's leading pay-television network, and News Corp., whose 50 percent-owned BSkyB subsidiary broadcasts six channels by satellite feed, have set up a group of senior executives to hammer out the details of the partnership, which will span programming, technology, and strategy.

The companies will work together on satellite transmission, digital compression and program encryption. "In each European country, they will associate with a major national partner to distribute these services," Canal Plus said. Canal Plus has operations in France, Germany, Spain, Belgium and West Africa. News Corp. is involved in film and TV show production and distribution, TV broadcasting, publishing and commercial printing. Its main units are in Australia, Europe and the United States.

Hachette to cede some publishing and media activities.

"Strategically, it makes a lot more sense for Havas and Hachette to put their publishing and media activities together than for Hachette to merge with Matra," said Jean-Jacques Linaige, a media analyst at James Capel. Mr. Lagardere, who has conceded that the Cinq episode was "the most serious setback of my life," has vigorously defended the proposed merger with Matra despite widespread skepticism among analysts, who consider it a thinly disguised financial rescue operation.

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Rump of Citicorp Faithful Awaits New Stock Issue

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Citicorp announced plans in August to sell \$650 million in preferred stock that is convertible to common, it seemed an auspicious time for the beleaguered banking company to raise needed capital. Investors had readily absorbed a record amount of other new bank stock earlier in the year, and Citicorp's own stock was flirting with \$20, more than double its \$8.50 low last December. Now, two months later, Citicorp is proceeding with the financing despite adverse publicity in the last few months and a slip in its stock, which closed Thursday at \$14.50, down from \$15.50 on Monday.

The lower stock price led Citicorp to increase the size of the offering to 42 million shares from 32.5 million to raise the \$650 million it wants. If underwriters, led by Morgan Stanley, exercise their option to buy an additional 6.3 million shares, the financing could raise an additional \$94.5 million.

The latest stock-price declines followed the surprise resignation Monday of Richard Braddock, Citicorp's second-highest officer, and the company's disappointing profit forecast for the third quarter. Citicorp's chairman, John Reed, said Thursday that Mr. Braddock's departure did not imply any hidden problems at the bank. But analysts agreed that the uncertainty caused by his resignation would require Citicorp to offer more generous terms in its offering than it would have a few months ago.

The appeal of Citicorp's new securities lies in their interest rates of 7.75 percent to 8.25 percent, far higher than yields on bank certificates of deposit or Treasury notes. Citicorp's outstanding convertible preferred stock is trading privately with a yield of 8.75 percent, but it is not widely available. In exchange for the generous yield, investors are required to give up some of the potential for gain in Citicorp common. Investors will benefit from the initial stages of any rebound in Citicorp common, but once the stock has reached a certain price — tentatively set at 35 percent to 40 percent above its current price — buyers of the securities, called preferred equity redemption cumulative stock, or PERCs, will not gain.

Citicorp may convert the PERCs into common stock at any time, See CITICORP, Page 19

## U.S.-Japan Deal on GM Car Sales Stalls

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Nine months after President George Bush declared that his trade mission to Tokyo had yielded a milestone agreement to sell 20,000 more U.S. cars in Japan every year, one major deal to implement the accord appears to have gone off track. The deal between the world's two largest carmakers, under which Toyota Motor Corp. would sell General Motors cars to the Japanese public, had been hailed by Mr. Bush's aides during the ill-fated January trip as a prime example of how the administration was coming home with what the president had termed "jobs, jobs, jobs" for Americans. But Toyota now says the agreement has yielded no action.

For most Americans, the content of what Mr. Bush called "agreements" — for different reasons, both Japanese and American industry officials said later that they were not really agreements at all — were lost amid various distractions. The most vivid was Mr. Bush's collapse at a state dinner, but there was also the much-criticized performance of his traveling companions, the highly paid chief executives of Detroit's Big Three automakers facing off against their more modestly compensated Japanese counterparts.

In the ensuing nine months the "action plans" adopted during the visit have yielded mixed results. While sales of the Big Three's cars in Japan seem unchanged this year, U.S. auto-parts makers have said that they were encouraged by a tremendous increase in the number of inquiries from Japanese makers, particularly Toyota.

Moreover, the number of American-made cars shipped to Japan is rising — though not the cars Mr. Bush had in mind when he began the visit-turned-trade mission here. Most are Japanese-name cars produced in the North American plants of Japan's biggest auto companies and shipped back to Japanese consumers. Honda seems likely to sell more than 20,000 American-made Accords in Japan this year, and Toyota said recently that it would sell 700 American-made Camrys a month in the Japanese market.

"Legally, Japanese-badged cars made in America contribute to the goal in the action plan," said an American official dealing with Japanese trade issues. "But politically, they don't contribute much."

Indeed, the symbolic centerpiece of the effort was expected to be an arrangement between General Motors and Toyota that would have given GM access to the largest car sales network in Japan. Earlier, Toyota officials had talked of selling 5,000 GM cars a year.

But this week Tatsuro Toyoda, the company's president, said that "talks with GM regarding the sales of GM cars have not made progress."

Mr. Toyoda, a member of the firm's founding family, blamed GM for backing away from the effort in recent months because it did not want to undercut Yanase & Co., the importing agent it has used in Japan for 70 years.

"In consideration for the company," Mr. Toyoda was quoted by Asahi Shimbun, a leading daily, as saying, "GM is avoiding establishing another sales channel."

A spokesman for GM's Asian headquarters here, David G. Bodkin, said that "the discussions haven't stopped," but acknowledged that GM did not want to undercut Yanase. "We value our long-term relationships," he said. Though it has been criticized in the past for not selling General Motors cars aggressively enough, Yanase has recently shown new signs of life: it will soon import Opel, made by GM's European subsidiary. Still, GM estimates that its sales in Japan this year will be about what they were last year, hovering around 10,000, a tiny sliver of a market of more than 7 million new cars a year. Mr. Bodkin did say, however, that the company expected about a 10 percent increase in sales of car parts in Japan, a business that has grown rapidly for a decade.

## TWA Settles With Pension Agency

The Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Delaware — The \$1.2 billion shortfall in TWA's pension funds was removed Thursday as a significant obstacle to the airline's attempt to get out of bankruptcy court by selling itself to creditors and employees.

Under an agreement with the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., Trans World Airlines Inc. would pay part of the shortfall over 15 years, while the pension agency pursues Carl C. Icahn, TWA's current owner, for the entire \$1.2 billion underfunding.

To maintain its claim against Mr. Icahn after he sells the airline, the pension agency plans to take control of the two underfunded

pension plans before the reorganization is complete. TWA's 15-year commitment to repay part of the pension shortfall would be secured by the airline's international routes and its Kansas City maintenance base.

TWA reached agreements with creditors and unions in August to sell the airline to them. Creditors would receive 55 percent of the airline's equity in exchange for forgiving two-thirds of the airline's debt. Employees would give up 15 percent of their wages and benefits in return for a 45 percent stake in TWA.

TWA filed in January for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code. The airline, like Continental and

American West, which are also operating under bankruptcy court protection, has plunged into financial difficulty because of stiffening competition and reduced demand for air travel in the global recession.

Most workers who have retired from TWA will not see any change in their pension payments once the government takes over. But others, mostly pilots, whose benefits exceed those guaranteed by the pension agency, will get less.

U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Helen Bahck on Thursday gave TWA until Nov. 30 to file its reorganization plan. The plan was to have been filed by Oct. 12.

## Hawaiian Air Restructures

HAL Inc., the parent company of Hawaiian Airlines, said Thursday that it had reached agreement on a restructuring with its principal lender, unions and aircraft lessors, Bloomberg Business News reported from Honolulu.

The agreement calls for HAL to pay its bank lender \$22 million and give it stock amounting to 13 percent of HAL's outstanding shares. In return, the bank will forgive \$80 million of debt and cancel \$55 million in preferred stock along with a warrant to buy 8 percent of HAL's common stock.

Under the plan, Northwest Airlines would return 505,000 HAL common shares and 600,000 preferred shares at no cost. HAL said it expects to continue cooperating with Northwest on passenger service, fuel purchasing, marketing and aircraft maintenance.

Another holder of preferred stock, Japan Airlines' Pan Pacific Hoteliers unit, would convert its 488,000 preferred shares into common stock. HAL said the conversion would release it from a \$20 million obligation.

In September, HAL agreed with Northwest to sell its route between Honolulu and Fukuoka, Japan, in exchange for Northwest's forgiving about \$40 million in debt.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Oct. 8
American	1.0000
British	1.6363
Canadian	0.7143
French	6.5596
German	1.9364
Italian	1.9364
Japanese	161.0000
Swiss	1.4849
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Eurocurrency Deposits	Oct. 8
1 month	3 1/2-3 3/4
3 months	3 1/2-3 3/4
6 months	3 1/2-3 3/4
1 year	3 1/2-3 3/4

Key Money Rates	Oct. 8
1-month Treasury bill	7.25
3-month Treasury bill	7.25
6-month Treasury bill	7.25
1-year Treasury bill	7.25
1-month Treasury note	7.25
3-month Treasury note	7.25
6-month Treasury note	7.25
1-year Treasury note	7.25
10-year Treasury bond	7.25
30-year Treasury bond	7.25

## Schwinn Takes Spill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Schwinn Bicycle Co., the 97-year-old manufacturer whose sturdy built bikes once dominated the U.S. market, said Thursday it had filed for federal bankruptcy protection.

The privately held company was forced to reorganize because of heavy debts and what it called the "protracted sluggishness of the economy." Schwinn operates only one small bicycle-manufacturing facility in the United States — a Waterloo, Wisconsin, plant where it builds its top-of-the-line Paramount model bicycles. All other production has been moved offshore, to joint-venture operations in China and Hungary.

"The protection of Chapter 11 is intended to allow us to operate our business in an ordinary manner and return to servicing the needs of our long-standing dealers and customers," said Edward R. Schwinn Jr., president and chief executive officer. "We are confident that Schwinn will emerge from bankruptcy as a stronger company."

Mr. Schwinn said the filing would not hinder negotiations with potential investors, who are attracted by the company's steps to boost sales. The company saw its market share dwindle to about 12 percent in the mid-1970s, and to 7 percent today. Sales fell to \$186 million in 1991, from about \$200 million the previous year. (AP, UPI)

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MARKET DIARY

Bonds and Dollar Underpin the Dow

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed higher Thursday after five sessions of declines, propped up by rallies in bonds and the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 23.78 to 3,176.03 amid a flurry of computer-guided buy orders. The Dow recovered after setting a 1992 low of 3,152.25 on Wednesday after disappointing results from the Treasury's 7-year auction.

Advancers outpaced decliners by a margin of almost 9 to 5 among common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active, with about 204 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

"It's the realization that the world didn't come to an end because the Fed didn't cut the discount rate," said Jack Solomon, a technical analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co. "We've come to live without a rate cut."

Still, Treasury bonds rallied as talk lingered that the Federal Reserve would raise rates later, traders said. The rise in bonds, coupled with a 3-penny rally for the dollar, counterbalanced skittishness about U.S. companies' third-quarter earnings, traders said.

But pessimism about earnings will continue to weigh on stocks.

Mr. Solomon said, citing the two-day plunge in Borland International Inc. "Anybody comes in with bad earnings, we'll shoot 'em on the spot," he said.

Borland tumbled 3 1/2 to 27 1/2 as analysts chopped their earnings estimates and a long-time bull, Goldman Sachs & Co., removed the stock from its "buy" list. The stock has been hammered by worries about sluggish sales of Quattro Pro for Windows, delays in Windows database software products, and declining demand for older DOS products, which contribute the bulk of Borland's sales.

Borland fell as low as 25 1/4 Thursday, its lowest level since 1990. Compac Computer rose 2 1/4 to 36 1/4 on the company's projection for record revenue and unit shipments for the third quarter when it releases results on Oct. 20.

Telex slumped 3 1/4 to 17 1/4 after a Lehman Brothers analyst raised questions about near-term business and amid concerns about second-quarter earnings. The company, which makes hand-held computers for inventory and production control, said it was being hit by fierce competition in the United States and a soft sales outlook in Europe.

Westinghouse Electric fell 1 1/4 to 14 1/4 after the company said third-quarter earnings would fall below analysts' estimates.

POLICY: Lamont Disappoints

(Continued from first finance page) Hilliard of Societe Generale Strauss Turbulent, is that all that restraint on the fiscal side will go a long way toward offsetting the stimulus given to the British economy by the recent cut in interest rates and the fall in sterling's value.

The Bundesbank's willingness to keep overnight bank lending rates at 8.5 percent, well below the 9.5 percent Lombard rate, and recent rate cuts elsewhere are viewed as the start of a trend that will make the dollar more attractive relative to other currencies.

"The market feels more comfortable holding dollars," said Graham Reale, chief dealer at Hongkong Bank. "Basically, people are buying the dollar versus Europe."

Others were cautious. "I'm not sure how much further this move will go," said David Simmonds, treasury economist at Midland Montagu. "As the dollar moves higher, the weakness of U.S. economy comes back into focus, and some sign of economic acceleration is needed to justify further gains."

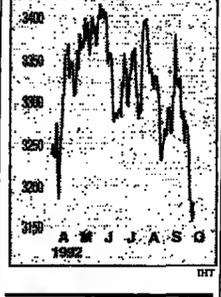
Against the Swiss currency, the dollar was at 1.3139 francs, up from 1.2742 francs, and against the French franc it rose to 5.0340 francs, from 4.9225.

The pound fell in New York to \$1.6840, from \$1.7105, but was firmer against other currencies.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including volume, high, low, and change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including volume, high, low, and change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing various NYSE indices and their performance.

AMEX Diary

Table listing various AMEX indices and their performance.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing various NASDAQ indices and their performance.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones averages for various sectors.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing the Standard & Poor's indexes for various sectors.

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Table showing the NYSE indexes for various sectors.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing the NASDAQ indexes for various sectors.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing the AMEX stock index.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones bond averages.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX.

NYSE Diary

Table listing various NYSE indices.

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NASDAQ Diary

Table listing various NASDAQ indices.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European futures prices for various commodities.

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Table showing food futures prices.

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Table showing metal futures prices.

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Table showing financial futures prices.

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Table showing stock index futures prices.

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Table showing spot commodity prices.

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Table showing dividend information for various stocks.

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Table showing U.S. futures prices for various commodities.

Grains

Table showing grain futures prices.

Metals

Table showing metal futures prices.

Livestock

Table showing livestock futures prices.

Financial

Table showing financial futures prices.

Food

Table showing food futures prices.

Metals

Table showing metal futures prices.

Financial

Table showing financial futures prices.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

New Jobless Claims Take Dip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of Americans filing new claims for unemployment benefits fell to 400,000 in late September, the first drop in six weeks, the government announced Thursday.

The Labor Department said the 2,400 decline during the week ended Sept. 26 was due in part to the return of auto workers who had been laid off temporarily. That was partly offset by new claims resulting from Hurricane Iniki in Hawaii.

It was the first drop in applications for unemployment insurance since claims fell by 91,000, to 383,000, during the week ended Aug. 15. That was the first time claims had dropped below 400,000 since October 1990.

The top U.S. retailers got a mild boost from a late Labor Day and reported slightly better-than-expected sales for September. But analysts cautioned against reading too much into the increase, noting that it came on the heels of poor sales in August.

Profit at Abbott Labs Sets Record

ABBOTT PARK, Ill. (Combined Dispatches) — Abbott Laboratories reported Thursday record third-quarter earnings of \$278.8 million, or 33 cents a share, compared with \$251.6 million, or 29 cents a share, in the same quarter a year ago.

Sales for the quarter were up 19.4 percent, to a record \$1.97 billion, compared with \$1.65 billion in the third quarter of 1991. For the first nine months of 1992, net earnings were up 13 percent, to \$890.1 million.

Meanwhile, North American Biologicals Inc. said it would give Abbott Laboratories 2 million shares, or 16 percent of the company, in exchange for an Abbott hepatitis-B antibody product. NABI rose 1/4 to 3.675 on the Nasdaq, making Abbott's stake worth \$6.75 million. (UPI, Bloomberg)

Carter Hawley Is Out of Bankruptcy

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., the West Coast's leading department-store operator, emerged Thursday from 20 months under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Under a reorganization plan, a "vulture" fund headed by the Chicago investor Sam Zell will control about 75 percent of the stock of the reorganized company. Carter Hawley operates 87 stores.

Ford Expects Loss in the 3d Quarter

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday it expected a loss in the third quarter due to slow sales in the United States and Europe, following a strong performance during the first half.

The company also said a loss in the final quarter of the year was possible. Although it added this would partly offset first-half results, it said it believed results for the year would show "substantial improvement" over 1991. Ford will report third quarter results later this month.

Fannie Mae Net Rose 18% in Period

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fannie Mae, said Thursday that third-quarter net income rose 18 percent because of strong growth in fees from mortgage-backed securities and real estate mortgage investment companies.

Fannie Mae said net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 increased to \$412.5 million from \$350.7 million in last year's third quarter. Fannie Mae closed \$1.25 higher at \$64.625 on the New York Stock Exchange. (Bloomberg)

For the Record

Compaq Computer Corp. plans to cut 1,000 jobs over the next few months from its worldwide force of 10,000; the company also said it expected third-quarter income to be "comfortably above" the \$29 million it earned in the second quarter.

The Chicago Board of Trade set Oct. 23 as the date it would begin an electronic trading system for new products, including zero-coupon bond, futures, zero-coupon note futures, barge freight-rate index futures, and options on Treasury bond futures not now listed in the trading pits. (NYT)

Dow Jones & Co. said Thursday that net income in the third quarter, climbed to \$21.1 million, from \$16.0 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$438.1 million, from \$409.5 million. (Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agency France Press Oct. 8

Table showing world stock market indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market indices.

Tokyo

Table showing Tokyo stock market indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market indices.

Stockholm

Table showing Stockholm stock market indices.

Sydney

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Milan

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Table showing Stockholm stock market indices.

Zurich

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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**Claims Take**  
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**but Labs Sets**  
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**Key Is Out of Bank**  
 ...  
**Loss in the 3d**  
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**Net Rose 18**  
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**ord**  
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# NYSE

**Thursday's Closing**  
 Tables include the national closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
Microsoft	105.00	+0.50
Apple	110.00	+0.25
Oracle	100.00	+0.50
Amazon	105.00	+0.25
Google	110.00	+0.50
Yahoo	100.00	+0.25
Alibaba	105.00	+0.50
Facebook	110.00	+0.25
Twitter	100.00	+0.50
LinkedIn	105.00	+0.25
Slack	110.00	+0.50
Zoom	100.00	+0.25
Dropbox	105.00	+0.50
Evernote	110.00	+0.25
OneDrive	100.00	+0.50
SharePoint	105.00	+0.25
Office 365	110.00	+0.50
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IBM	115.25	+0.25
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OneDrive	100.00	+0.50
SharePoint	105.00	+0.25
Office 365	110.00	+0.50
Windows 10	100.00	+0.25

# NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
AAVE							
AAW							
AAZ							
ABC							
ABR							
ABT							
ABX							
ABY							
ABZ							
ACA							
ACB							
ACC							
ACD							
ACE							
ACF							
ACG							
ACH							
ACI							
ACJ							
ACK							
ACL							
ACM							
ACN							
ACO							
ACP							
ACQ							
ACR							
ACS							
ACT							
ACU							
ACV							
ACW							
ACX							
ACY							
ACZ							

Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
ADA							
ADB							
ADC							
ADD							
ADG							
ADH							
ADI							
ADJ							
ADK							
ADL							
ADM							
ADN							
ADO							
ADP							
ADQ							
ADR							
ADS							
ADT							
ADU							
ADV							
ADW							
ADX							
ADY							
ADZ							

Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
AEA							
AEB							
AEC							
AED							
AEG							
AEH							
AEI							
A EJ							
A EK							
A EL							
A EM							
A EN							
A EO							
A EP							
A EQ							
A ER							
A ES							
A ET							
A EU							
A EV							
A EW							
A EX							
A EY							
A EZ							

Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
AFA							
AFB							
AFC							
AFD							
AFG							
AFH							
AFI							
A FJ							
A FK							
A FL							
A FM							
A FN							
A FO							
A FP							
A FQ							
A FR							
A FS							
A FT							
A FU							
A FV							
A FW							
A FX							
A FY							
A FZ							

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France F.F.	1,800	990
Germany (mail) D.M.	810	415
Germany (delivery) D.M.	865	465
Great Britain £	190	105
Greece Dr.	65,000	36,000
Ireland Ir£	230	120
Italy Lire	450,000	250,000
Luxembourg L.F.	13,000	7,100
Netherlands Fl.	710	390
Norway N.G.	3,200	1,800
Portugal Esc.	45,000	25,000
Spain Ptas.	45,000	25,000
Switzerland S.F.	55,000	27,500
Sweden (mail) S.K.	2,900	1,600
Sweden (delivery) S.K.	3,300	1,800
Switzerland S.F.	590	320
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	630	345
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia Central/Latin America	780	430

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# German Bourse Chides U.S.

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The new Deutsche Bourse will be a kinder, gentler partner for foreign investors in German securities, one of the plan's prime architects said Thursday.

"We want to be the most efficient and least expensive place for transactions in German stocks and bonds," said Friedrich von Metzler, chairman of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, expanding on the long-term goals of the new institution.

In an interview, Mr. Metzler also assailed what he termed American intransigence on listing German securities in the United States, defending German companies' financial reporting practices and saying the country's new, unified front would improve its bargaining position with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Metzler described the creation of Deutsche Bourse as a long-term challenge to London and other financial markets that deal heavily in German shares. He said increased integration in Germany also would make it more attractive for foreigners to list their stocks and bonds in Frankfurt, an additional challenge to London, much of whose turnover is in non-British securities.

Effective Jan. 1, Deutsche Bourse will unite the managements of Germany's eight re-

gional stock exchanges, its futures and options exchange and a joint settlement company.

Investors will notice little immediate change, however. The introduction of a nationwide electronic trading system two years ago already was a step toward greater cooperation between Germany's eight ex-

## The German complaint: U.S. intransigence on listing German securities.

changes, Mr. Metzler said. He called Deutsche Bourse simply the "optimization" of existing structures under one umbrella.

While promoting the virtues of the new, improved Finanzplatz Deutschland, or German financial market, Mr. Metzler ridiculed U.S. reservations about allowing German securities to be traded in the United States.

He called the SEC chairman, Richard Breeden, "a paragon of the Deutsche Bourse" in that he forces Americans who want to invest in German shares to do their business here.

Mr. Breeden has said German accounting practices, which allow companies to maintain hidden reserves, are insufficient to

safeguard the interests of American investors.

Mr. Metzler countered that notion by landing the usefulness of hidden reserves.

Indeed, he said, "I invest only in companies I know have hidden reserves." He cited several big insurance and construction companies.

Hidden reserves can protect a German company in difficult times, he added, by smoothing the curves in cyclical upturns and downturns in the economy.

"If a U.S. company gets shaky, the company has to lay people off or go under. The company loses and the investor loses," Mr. Metzler said. In Germany, by contrast, a company can dip into hidden reserves, cut spending and wait for an improvement in business before it has to resort to layoffs or bankruptcy, he said.

Since Germans traditionally prefer to invest in bonds rather than riskier stocks, in part for the same reasons cited by Mr. Breeden, Mr. Metzler attributed Germany's caution more to high trading costs than to distrust of companies' accounting.

Deutsche Bourse will streamline equity trading, eliminating some middlemen, making it cheaper and easier for small investors to include more stocks in their portfolios, Mr. Metzler said. Increased liquidity, in turn, would benefit both German and foreign investors, he added.

# Heineken Brushes Off Philip Morris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Heineken NV's stock advanced on Thursday after a published report said Philip Morris Cos. would like to take control of the Dutch brewer. But its majority shareholder, Alfred Heineken, said he would not sell his shares and the idea of a takeover was "complete nonsense."

The financial director of Philip Morris, Hans Storr, was quoted in Germany's Wirtschaftswoche magazine as saying that the New York-based food and tobacco conglomerate was interested in Heineken. That sent the stock up 5.40 guilders to 173 (\$106) in Amsterdam.

But later a Philip Morris spokesman in New York said Mr. Storr's comments were "taken out of context" by the German magazine. Heineken said Philip Morris had not approached it.

Over the years, many takeover rumors have surfaced regarding Heineken. Each time, the company and Freddy Heineken have said it is not for sale.

Heineken has a market capitalization of about \$4.2 billion, but Yola Strijker, an analyst at Bank Mees & Hope, said any buyer would have to pay an enormous amount in goodwill, probably twice its current share price. (Bloomberg, AFX)

# Ciments Français Stock Slides on News of Losses

By Jacques Neher  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ciments Français shares plunged Thursday in the aftermath of revelations of hidden off-balance-sheet dealings that reportedly resulted in losses of more than 400 million francs (\$84.2 million).

But stock of Italcementi SpA and its holding company, Italmobiliare, which acquired Ciments Français from the French merchant bank Paribas in the spring, soared on the expectation that the Italian companies would be compensated by Paribas for the losses and win better terms for the acquisition. Italcementi, joining with Ciments Français to create the third-largest cement producer in the world, was in pay Paribas 6 billion francs at the end of this year.

"Since they haven't paid yet, they're in a strong position to negotiate, and investors are betting the acquisition price will be cheaper than before," said Pierre Basset, an analyst at DLP-James Capel.

A London analyst said some investors thought Paribas might even be forced to buy back control of Ciments Français. It now owns 34 percent of the company.

Ciments Français class B preferred shares closed at 295 francs on Thursday, down 13.2 percent from Tuesday; the stock was suspended Wednesday.

In Milan, Italcementi rose 12.4 percent, to 7,180 lire (\$5.43), and

Italmobiliare increased 8.2 percent, to 33,000 lire.

Paribas's stock was up slightly, at 279.10 francs, but analysts said the bank's image was tarnished by the revelations.

"What does this say about the management of André Lévy-Lang," a London banking analyst asked. Mr. Lévy-Lang is chairman of Paribas. "Was Paribas sufficiently diligent?"

According to a report in the French business newspaper Les Echos, Ciments Français, pursuing a quick-growth strategy, had worked out arrangements with unnamed friendly interests that agreed to buy and hold large minority stakes in cement companies that Ciments Français wanted to one day acquire, but could not then afford. Offshore holding companies were used in the scheme in order to keep it hidden, the report said.

The problem became apparent when the cement market tumbled, and the French company was left owing the intermediaries for their interest expenses as well as for the acquisition of the shares at the agreed-upon prices.

The target companies were believed to be companies in which Ciments Français already has minority stakes. These include Cementos Molins SA, a Spanish company of which Ciments Français holds 25 percent, and Guinot SA of France, of which it holds 30 percent.

## Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	106.50	107.80	+0.85
Brussels	Stock Index	5,358.41	5,310.85	+0.90
Frankfurt	DAX	1,451.12	1,436.05	+1.05
Frankfurt	FAZ	576.42	570.27	+1.08
Helsinki	HEX	613.66	612.25	+0.23
London	Financial Times 30	1,670.40	1,647.90	+1.25
London	FTSE 100	2,538.80	2,517.10	+0.86
Madrid	General Index	192.71	186.80	+3.16
Milan	MIIB	769.00	729.00	+4.86
Paris	CAC 40	1,673.96	1,654.15	+1.19
Stockholm	Affärsvarlden	N.A.	745.54	-
Vienna	Stock Index	358.69	357.96	+0.20
Zurich	SBS	633.00	629.70	+0.52

## Very briefly:

- The Bank of Italy cut its fixed-term advances, or Lombard, interest rate by half a percentage point to 16 percent effective Friday, saying the move was possible now that short-term market rates had fallen back.
- The Italian Senate's finance committee voted to suspend capital-gains taxes for one year, to help the flagging stock market.
- Société d'Applications Générales d'Electricité & de Mécanique, or SAGEM, plans a joint venture with Lucas Industries PLC in gasoline-engine management.

# France Stiffens Stand on GATT

The Associated Press

PARIS — In hard-line remarks that could jeopardize a global trade agreement, France's agriculture minister on Thursday rejected any further European concessions to Washington and threatened retaliation against the United States.

"There's no question of capitulating," the minister, Jean-Pierre Soisson, said in a radio interview. "It's a question of studying retaliatory measures against the United States."

Mr. Soisson planned to meet European Community officials in Brussels on Friday in negotiations resumed Sunday, aimed at resolving differences on a new global trade accord under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

One reason for near-stalemate in the five-year GATT negotiations is a U.S. demand for the Community to make deeper cuts in its subsidies to farmers. Most EC members have expressed willingness to be flexible, but Mr. Soisson made clear that France opposed any compromises that might further anger its farmers, already up in arms over changes to the system.

"If people want to build Europe, they must do it with us," Mr. Soisson said. "They must take the situation of French farmers into account."

He did not specify what retaliatory measures France might consider. One recent U.S. action that infuriated France was a decision to increase subsidized wheat exports.

# RATES: Bundesbank Pursues Its Course Undaunted

(Continued from page 1)

American politicians, are a long way from their central concern. The bank's mandate is simply to ensure a sound German money supply. And this, for now, is why it refuses to reduce interest rates.

"We don't see interest rates the way many people in the United States or in Britain do, as a way of influencing employment or stimulating business activity," one bank official explained. "We see them as a tool we use to do what our statute requires us to do: to keep the money sound and the rate of inflation low."

The bank's decision over the weekend of Sept. 12 that it would cut a key interest rate by half a percentage point struck many as out of character, but the situation, too, was out of the ordinary.

Tension had begun to build a week earlier, amid growing nervousness in the financial markets about the Sept. 20 referendum in France on the treaty on European monetary union.

On Sept. 5, European Community finance ministers and central bank officials met in Bath, England. Mr. Lamont was desperate to find a way of reducing British rates without devaluing the pound against the mark, to try to get his country out of its recession. One German banker says Mr. Lamont banged his fist on the table and shouted at Mr. Schlesinger: "Twelve finance ministers are all sitting here demanding that you lower your interest rates. Why don't you do it?"

Mr. Schlesinger, 68, was shaken, and wanted to walk out, the banker said. But the German finance minister, Theo Waigel, prevailed on him to stay and explained to Mr. Lamont once more about the inflationary dangers from German reunification.

Mr. Schlesinger said the bank saw no reason to raise rates, though, and Mr. Lamont later claimed that as a German pledge.

But the markets continued to chip away at the pound. One reason was that Mr. Schlesinger, who

close associates say cannot let errors pass uncorrected, was asked whether he had also pledged to rule out a realignment of European currencies. He declined to answer, he said, because he had strong views he did not want to make public.

By Sept. 11, with the bank being forced to buy billions of dollars worth of lire and pounds on the currency markets to keep them from sinking below their minimum values allowed under the European currency system, Mr. Schlesinger asked Mr. Waigel and Chancellor Helmut Kohl to support a realignment, despite the objections of others, including the French.

The chancellor and his finance minister came to Frankfurt that Friday and, a bank insider says, Mr. Schlesinger told Mr. Kohl that an upward revaluation of the Deutsche mark against the others would make it possible to reduce interest rates slightly.

But the British still refused to devalue. And when Italy agreed to a 7 percent devaluation of the lira and the Bundesbank reduced its short-term lending rate by one-quarter of a percentage point, to 9.5 percent, it was not enough to stop the pressure on the pound.

In an interview with reporters of The Wall Street Journal and a German financial newspaper, Handelsblatt, on Sept. 15, German officials say, Mr. Schlesinger let slip a remark that he thought a broader realignment would have been more effective.

It was published on Sept. 16, and it was all the confirmation the currency markets needed that the British might yet be forced to devalue. Even the Bundesbank, with all its reserves, could not hold back the tide of selling that engulfed the pound that morning, and Prime Minister John Major suspended it from the currency system.

## PRIVATISATION GREEK EXPORTS S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A PUBLIC TENDER FOR THE HIGHEST BID FOR THE PIRAIKI-PATRAIKI-GROUP COMPANIES

GREEK EXPORTS S.A., with registered office in Athens (17 Panepistimiou Street), legally represented, as liquidator in accordance with article 46a of Law 1892/90, as supplemented by article 14 of Law 2000/91, ANNOUNCES

a public tender for the highest bid with sealed, binding offers for the purchase, as whole, of the assets of the following companies:

- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI SYROS SPINNING MILLS S.A., registered in Syros and engaged in the production of yarns (cotton and mixed polyester and cotton). It is the only factory of the P.P. group which produces mixed yarns. It is equipped with 24 ring machines and 6,292 spindles. The factory is in the Erasmou area of Ermoupoli, Syros, on self-owned land 5,726 m<sup>2</sup> in area.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI NEA PERAMOS SPINNING MILL S.A., registered in Nea Peramos and engaged in producing NE36 on average combed cotton yarns and small quantities of carded NE27-40. It has 154 ring machines and 68,208 spindles. The factory is on the 32nd Km. of the old Athens-Corinth national road in a fenced plot of land 69,675 m<sup>2</sup> area.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI SAMOS SPINNING MILLS S.A., registered in Samos, produces combed cotton yarns with 40 ring machines and 24,480 spindles. It is a factory with an area of 12,620m<sup>2</sup> in the Varella district of the community of Vathy on a plot of land 164,474 m<sup>2</sup> in area.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI CHALKIDA SPINNING MILLS S.A., registered in Chalkida, produces unbleached cotton fabrics. The weaving mill is considered one of the largest in Greece in terms of looms with 182 installed Sulzer 153 looms and 63 Sulzer 110 looms. The factory (104,248m<sup>2</sup>) is in the Vrontou district of Chalkida (within the town plan) on a plot of land 42,882m<sup>2</sup> in area.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI KARPENISI SPINNING MILL S.A., registered in Karpensis, produces cotton carded, open and yarns with 64 ring machines and 432 spindles.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. S.A., registered in Athens, 8 Dragatsaniou Street, has the largest turnover in Greece in textiles and effects sales and purchases for account of its subsidiary companies on the Greek and foreign markets.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI PATRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS S.A., registered in Patras is a vertical spinning and weaving unit of a size, technological level and expertise in specialised textile products that is unusual for Greece. Its spinning and weaving mills, dyeing and finishing, etc. installations are the main production units on a 25-acre plot of land and in buildings with a total value of 715,000€.
- PIRAIKI PATRAIKI NEA IONIA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS S.A., registered in Nea Ionina, produces cotton yarns and fabrics in a factory of 92,820m<sup>2</sup> (land plot 20,218m<sup>2</sup>) on the corner of 2 A. Panagoulou and 6 Siraosgiou streets in Nea Ionina. The factory uses 12 PLAT 40 machines with 6,584 spindles and 95 SULZER 153 looms as well as a full equipment of production support machinery. Fuller and more detailed data on the company's fixed assets (plots of land, buildings, machinery, etc.) as well as data on current or circulating assets (reserves, claims, etc.) are contained in the offering memorandum.

TERMS OF THE TENDER

- Interested parties are asked upon to receive from the liquidator the Offering Memorandum (if they have not already done so) and to submit a sealed, binding offer to the notary public appointed to the tender up to 30th October 1992 at 12 noon. The offer is to be submitted in person or by a legally authorised representative and the relative document of submission will be drafted.
- The notaries appointed to accept the offers are the following:
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI SYROS SPINNING MILLS S.A.: Evangelia Georgiou Sotkioy, 13 Emm. Rodi Street (1st floor), Syros, Tel.: 30-281-24436, 30-281-28939.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI NEA PERAMOS SPINNING MILL S.A.: Constantina Anastassou Vassiliou, 104 Aeolou Street, Athens, Tel.: 30-1-321-7222, 30-1-321-1162.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI SAMOS SPINNING MILL S.A.: Ioanna Nictiou Kirini, Vathy, Samos.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI CHALKIDA WEAVING MILL S.A.: Ioanna Elatthiou Geroglanni, 22 El. Venizelou Street, Tel.: 30-221-23543.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI KARPENISI SPINNING MILL S.A.: Irina Papadopoulou-Arellou, Karpensis, Tel.: 30-237-22922.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. S.A.: Demetrios Constantinos Dimetrios, 62 Academias Street, (1st floor), Tel.: 30-1-363-5520, 30-1-361-2538.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI PATRAS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS S.A.: Pnytolis Vassiliou Kokkalis, 31 Patreos & 31 Macozos Street, (1st floor), Patras, Tel.: 30-1-6-277-765.
  - PIRAIKI PATRAIKI NEA IONIA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS S.A.: Antonetomis Dionysiou Mihalopoulos, 9 George Street, Tel.: 30-1-360-4507.

The bids will be unsealed before the above notaries on 30th October 1992 at 12:30 hours with a legal representative of the liquidating company in attendance and all those who have submitted bids within the prescribed time limit are also entitled to attend. Bids submitted beyond the prescribed time limit will not be accepted or considered.

The sealed, binding offers must clearly state the offered purchase price, as a whole, of the assets of the company and must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee from a bank legally operating in Greece for the amount of 250,000,000 drachmas or its equivalent in U.S. dollars for the PIRAIKI PATRAIKI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. S.A. For the other companies, the amount is 100,000,000 drachmas separately for each, in the event of good offer for all the companies of the group, the letter of guarantee should be for 300,000,000 drachmas.

FOR MULTIPLE OFFERS (MORE THAN ONE COMPANY OR THE ENTIRE GROUP), THE PRICE OFFERED FOR EACH COMPANY MUST BE INDICATED AND THE GUARANTEE MUST REPRESENT THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEE FOR EACH SEPARATE COMPANY.

In the event that the bidder to whom the assets for sale have been awarded should fail in his obligation to present himself, at the invitation of the liquidating company, and sign the relative contract within thirty (30) days of being invited to do so, or abide by the other obligations arising from the announcement, then the deposited guarantee is forfeited in favour of the liquidating company GREEK EXPORTS S.A. to cover all expenses of any kind and time spent, as well as any actual or hypothetical loss without any obligation on the part of the liquidator to give an accounting of them, or GREEK EXPORTS S.A. having the added right to consider the forfeiture as a penalty clause, in which case again it can retain the guarantee or collect it from the guarantor bank.

Guarantees deposited for participation in the tender are returned to the other bidders after the adjudication of the tender to the highest bidder, after the agreed purchase price has been paid and the act of settlement drafted.

4. The highest bidder is considered to be the one whose bid was evaluated by the liquidating company and approved by 51% of the creditors as being in their interests.

5. The liquidator has no liability or obligation whatsoever towards participants in the tender, both with regard to the drafting of the evaluation report on the bids submitted to the creditors or with regard to his proposal of the highest bidder. Also, he has no liability or obligation to participants in the tender in the event of its cancellation or resumption, if the result should be deemed unfavourable to their interests by the creditors.

6. Those taking part in the tender and submitting bids do not acquire any right, demand or claim, from the present announcement and from participation in the tender, against the liquidator for any cause or reason.

7. Any changes that may arise in the current assets of the companies between the date of commencement of the liquidation and adjudication of the tender, will be adjusted accordingly in the sales prices, their evaluation being made with the same methods as the evaluation of the balance sheet at the start of liquidation. For this reason, bids must clearly indicate the amount foreseen and claimed.

8. Transfer expenses (taxes, stamp duty, notary and mortgagee's fees, dues and other expenses for drawing up topographical plans according to Law 651/77, etc.) are borne by the buyer.

Offers concerning the total number of companies in the group should be submitted to the notary Mr. Demetrios Dimetrios.

Offers concerning more than one company should be submitted to one of the notaries appointed to the companies concerned.

For more information, interested parties can apply to:

GREEK EXPORTS S.A.  
17 Panepistimiou Street, Athens, Tel.: 30-1-324-3113/5, Fax: 30-1-323-9185  
and to the INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION ORGANISATION (IRO),  
234 Syngrou Ave., Athens 176 72, Tel.: 30-1-951-3224, Fax: 30-1-956-8788 and 30-1-965-3285.

## CITICORP: Debating Issue

(Continued from first finance page) with mandatory conversion within three years. If the price of the common is at or below the conversion price, each PERC share converts into one share of common stock. If the common stock price is higher than the conversion price, each PERC share converts into a fraction of one share. For example, if the stock was at \$30 and the conversion price was at \$21, the shareholder would be issued seven-tenths of one share.

For many investors, the key to buying the securities is not the interest rate or conversion price, but the outlook for Citicorp stock—an area where opinions diverge widely.

John Woff, portfolio manager for the Windsor Fund, one of the largest holders of Citicorp stock, said investors who lacked confidence in Citicorp's future might be attracted by the high yield. "But investors with a good grasp of the company's fundamentals could expect a greater return from Citicorp's common," he said.

Some analysts, including Charles Peabody of East Shore Partners and George Salcm of Prudential Securities, warn that Citicorp's problems with bad loans are severe and will be a burden to its stock for many quarters to come.

Analysts at major Wall Street firms like Morgan Stanley & Co. and First Boston Corp. have been recommending Citicorp stock in recent weeks, but are not talking publicly about the company now that other parts of their firms are selling the new securities. In recent reports, however, they have said that Citicorp was poised for a rapid increase in profits in the next few years.

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Political Odor in Taipei Stock Scandal

TAIPEI — A government investigation into a stock scandal has found a possible suspect officials might have preferred to avoid: an investment company controlled by the governing Nationalist Party.

Central Investment and other Nationalist-linked companies have invested in Bank SinoPac, one of 15 new commercial banks to have received permission to open last year.

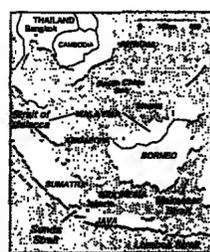
one into 9.2 billion Taiwan dollars (\$368 million) of stock trading defaults last month and another began in June into illegal stock price manipulation involving big company shareholders and stock traders.

Tolls Proposed for Strait of Malacca

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune KUALA LUMPUR — Ships using the Strait of Malacca would have to pay tolls for the first time to finance safety measures there under a measure to be discussed at an international conference on the shipping lane.

Malaysia plans to invite ministers or senior officials from Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, as well as representatives from shipping companies and maritime organizations, to attend the safety conference.

states flanking the strait to levy taxes or impose new traffic regulations that would slow cargo delivery times and increase costs.



POSCO Accepts Chief's Resignation

SEOUL — The board of Pohang Iron & Steel Co., the world's third-largest steelmaker, has reluctantly accepted the resignation of Chairman Park Tae Joon, who is reportedly considering a run for president of South Korea.

North and South In Business Talks

Agence France-Press TOKYO — North Korea's vice prime minister, Kim Dal Hyon, has met South Korean businessmen in Pyongyang, an official press report said on Thursday.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and various regional indices with their respective values and changes.

President Roh Tae Woo has already ordered the DIF in order to ensure impartiality in elections for his successor.

Analysis says Mr. Park may leave the DLP to form an independent group before the election, or even join the camp of Chung Ju Yung, former chairman of the Hyundai Group.

Philippines Passes an IMF Review

MANILA — The Philippines has passed an International Monetary Fund review of its economic performance, permitting implementation of a \$4.8 billion debt-relief program, an IMF official said on Thursday.

President Roh Tae Woo has already ordered the DIF in order to ensure impartiality in elections for his successor.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' containing numerous fund names, their values, and other financial data. Includes sub-sections like 'ADVERTISEMENT' and 'Very briefly:'.

# SPORTS GOLF

## Woosnam, Norman, Sluman, O'Meara Win in Match Play

WENTWORTH, England — Ian Woosnam, champion of the second round but Greg Norman had to survive a nail-biting finish and a sore neck to join him when the World Match Play golf championship began Thursday.

Woosnam and Norman, both out of the group of four seeds who received first round byes, won in vastly contrasting styles.

The Welshman, champion in 1987 and 1990, sailed through 3 and 6, over Norio Suzuki of Japan, winning their 36-hole match with six holes to spare.

He will face fourth-seeded José María Olazábal of Spain in Friday's second round.

Norman, the Australian who has won the tournament three times, hit superb pitch shots at the last two holes to nose out Brad Faxon of the United States by one hole.

Faxon, who had two victories and a second place in a magical five-week stretch on the current U.S. Tour, could blame his putter for his defeat.

After five successive single-putt greens and nine together in the morning round, he needed 37 putts in the afternoon.

O'Meara, fresh from victory in the Tokai Classic in Japan on Sunday, won a dour struggle with Forsbrand when the Swede hit his second shot over the green at the first playoff hole and took a bogey.

Sluman, the 1987 PGA champion and second in this year's U.S. Open, took a three-hole lead in the morning and Singh could not dent it in the afternoon.

Three successive bogeys put him six behind before he briefly rallied.

"When I started playing well, I ran out of holes," Singh said.

John Ross and Bob Lohr took advantage of the easiest course at the tournament to shoot seven-under-par 65 and share a one-shot lead going into Thursday's second round of the Las Vegas Invitational, a five-round event played on three courses.

Tom Lehman, Paul Azinger, John Adams, David Tom, Ted Schulz, Mike Staudy and Don Pooley were tied at 66.

Woosnam lost the opening hole to the 40-year-old Suzuki but won the second with a birdie. Seven more birdies before lunch put him six holes ahead.

"I didn't do anything brilliantly but I played and putted nicely," Woosnam said.

Norman, who broke a two-year slump by winning last month's Canadian Open, said that he hurt his neck sleeping on his first night here on Monday.

"I slept wrong. I don't think it's serious but I couldn't turn," he said.

Norman said his bunker shot at the last was his best shot.

"In that situation, from that distance, if you got it that close five times out of 10, you'd be happy," he said.

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After five successive single-putt greens and nine together in the morning round, he needed 37 putts in the afternoon.

O'Meara, fresh from victory in the Tokai Classic in Japan on Sunday, won a dour struggle with Forsbrand when the Swede hit his second shot over the green at the first playoff hole and took a bogey.

Sluman, the 1987 PGA champion and second in this year's U.S. Open, took a three-hole lead in the morning and Singh could not dent it in the afternoon.

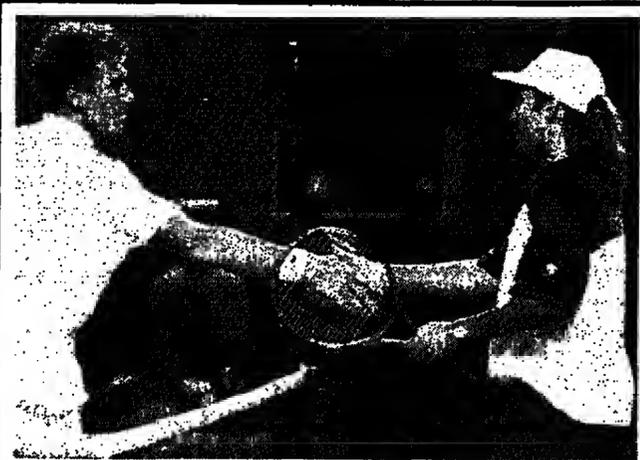
Three successive bogeys put him six behind before he briefly rallied.

"When I started playing well, I ran out of holes," Singh said.

John Ross and Bob Lohr took advantage of the easiest course at the tournament to shoot seven-under-par 65 and share a one-shot lead going into Thursday's second round of the Las Vegas Invitational, a five-round event played on three courses.

Tom Lehman, Paul Azinger, John Adams, David Tom, Ted Schulz, Mike Staudy and Don Pooley were tied at 66.

Woosnam lost the opening hole



Andre Agassi got a hand shake after being shaken by Patrick Rahnke, a free-swinging German.

## Poor Agassi Goes Down Under and Out

OSLO — The owner of a slightly rundown hotel has stunned Norwegians by announcing his price for a precious room during the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

"I don't need the money," Ove Nielsen, the 68-year-old owner of the Balneus Sportell in downtown Lillehammer, said Wednesday.

Rates for hard to find hotel rooms in Lillehammer, a town of about 24,000, have reportedly soared to as much as 4,000 kroner (\$690) a night during the Games.

Asked what went wrong with his game, the normally flamboyant Las Vegas showman started into space, then simply said: "I'm sorry..."

He wasn't the only one. Wayne Ferreira, the fifth-seed South African, battled to save three match points in the third set but finally succumbed, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, to Henrik Holm of Sweden.

Australia's top ranked player, the eighth seeded Wally Masur, was forced to retire with a sprained ankle at 5-3 in the first set of his third-round match against Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands.

"I'd like to know how many times he hit the lines with winners," Agassi said. "When you hit that hard and that close, it makes it difficult to play."

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## If There Is Smoke It's a Cricket Fire

MELBOURNE — The Australian Cricket Board has run into a hot patch itself after having heavily penalized all-rounder Greg Matthews for taking part in an anti-smoking campaign.

The ACB's main sponsor is a cigarette company, the Benson and Hedges Group.

The ACB said Thursday that it had fined Matthews 25 percent of his 1992 players' contract, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The penalty was imposed in June after Matthews was pictured in "Woman's Day" magazine crushing a packet of Benson and Hedges cigarettes.

The ACB's chairman, Alan Crompton, said players were not allowed to "denigrate" sponsors under the terms of their contracts.

"This is a normal, sensible and commercial provision and the nature of the sponsor's product is irrelevant," Crompton said, adding that Benson and Hedges had not asked for action against Matthews.

But describing Matthews as "a great role model in Australia," the country's sports minister, Ros Kelly, said that "he's still got individual rights and I thought in Australia individual rights were considered very highly."

Speaking in the Senate, the justice minister, Michael Tate, said Matthews had taken a "heroic stand" on behalf of young people.

"Matthews' action has exposed the sheer hypocrisy of tobacco companies sponsoring sport," said the health services minister, Peter Staples.

The government said recently it will ban tobacco sponsorship of sports within three years, although the ACB has until the end of the 1995-96 season to find a new sponsor.

However, the national team's former captain, Ian Chappell, supported the ACB, saying it was unfair for Matthews to accept sponsorship support from Benson and Hedges and then publicly criticize its product.

And Matthews said that, despite the advertisement, he had resumed smoking during a recent Australian test tour of Sri Lanka. (AP, AFP)

## SIDELINES

### Cup Preparations Please FIFA Group

FOXBORO, Massachusetts (AP) — A nine-day tour of World Cup stadiums has found so few problems that international soccer officials said they do not expect to return to the United States until a few months before the 1994 tournament.

The delegation completed a tour of the nine stadiums on Wednesday, having studied the fields, media facilities, camera placements, security arrangements and locker rooms.

"The state of the stadia is good. It's not like in Mexico or Italy, where we had to reconstruct or build new stadia," said Guido Tognoni, press officer for FIFA. "I think it will be the World Cup of small investment and big profit."

"We were very satisfied with what we have seen. We do not expect a trip during '93," he said, adding that he was pleased with overall preparations for the tournament.

### 3 Title Fights Dec. 5 in Las Vegas

NEW YORK (AP) — Julio Cesar Chavez, the WBC super lightweight champion, will fight Greg Haugen on Dec. 5 as part of a championship tripleheader at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas.

The card also includes a rematch between WBA super middleweight champ Michael Nunn and Victor Cordoba and a rescheduled meeting between WBC super welterweight champ Terry Norris and Simon Brown.

The Chavez-Haugen fight, originally scheduled for Dec. 4, was moved back a day. Norris and Brown were to fight Sept. 27, but the bout was postponed when Brown came down with an inner ear problem.

### U.S. Ban on Sports Betting Expected

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush is expected to sign legislation banning sports wagering in most states while giving New Jersey voters until Jan. 1, 1994, to decide whether to sanction the activity.

Nevada, Delaware and Oregon would be exempt from the ban, which the Senate passed in a voice vote Wednesday and the House by a voice vote Tuesday. It would prevent legalized betting on college and professional sports.

Nevada already has sports betting. Oregon has a sports lottery and Delaware voters approved sports betting in a 1976 referendum.

### For the Record

Richard Loe, a prop for the All Black national team, was suspended Thursday for a record nine months by the New Zealand Rugby Football Union for gouging the eyes of an opponent when Loe's Waikato team played Otago in New Zealand's first division championship final Sunday.

The opponent was Otago fullback Greg Cooper, another All Black. (AP)

Lawrence Taylor, 33, of the New York Giants, the NFL's career sacks leader and one of the best linebackers in league history, said he will retire at the end of his three-year, \$4.5 million contract this season. (AP)

The Los Angeles Dodgers, despite a last-place finish in the National League West this season, announced that Tommy Lasorda would return as manager for the 1993 season. (UPI)

Diego Maradona, with a 53d minute penalty shot, scored his first goal for Seville in the Spanish team's 1-0 victory over visiting Zaragoza. (AP)

### Quotable

Gary Lineker, who is learning Japanese in preparation for his move to the Nagoya Grampus Eight in February: "I've never had a row with a referee and I don't see why I should start in Japan."

### Correction

West Germany won the 1990 World Cup title with a 1-0 victory provided by a penalty kick near the end of regulation time, not as reported in Wednesday's editions.

## BOOKS

### FORGOTTEN FATHERLAND: The Search for Elisabeth Nietzsche

respectability through the first edition of his classic biography, the author of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" stood to many as an exemplar of racism, militarism and Nazism. If Nietzsche scholars agree on anything, it's that Elisabeth deserves the blame.

Having returned to Germany in 1890 from a failed attempt to establish an Aryan colony in Paraguay with Bernhard Forster, the notorious anti-Semite she had married, Elisabeth encountered a tragedy laced with opportunity: Her now-invald brother, previously known only to a small circle of readers, was slowly growing in renown. Elisabeth, who had long clashed with Nietzsche on such issues as anti-Semitism, racism and German nationalism, saw the chance to mesh her views with her brother's.

Unscrupulous about gaining exclusive control of his writings, she maneuvered herself into becoming Friedrich's literary executor. She wrote popular, untrustworthy biographies of Nietzsche, created an archive that became a point of pilgrimage for European intellectuals, and late in life urged Nietzsche upon both Hitler and Mussolini. Perhaps most scandalously, she issued "The Will to Power," her edited version of material from Nietzsche's papers, as her brother's culminating systematic work. In fact, Nietzsche had abandoned the project years before. Elisabeth's virulent views dominated the selection, organization and titling of material, which helped create the image of Nietzsche the proto-Nazi.

Carlin Romano, literary critic of the Philadelphia Inquirer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

### By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South opened in six clubs doubled. West's redouble of five spades then turned out to be a rather wild speculation.

South won the opening heart lead with dummy's king, cashed the spade and outered her hand with a trump lead. She then cashed the spade ace, ruffed a spade and ran more trump tricks to reach this ending:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 6	♠ Q	♠ Q 8 8	♠ Q
♥ 7 5	♥ 7	♥ Q 8 8	♥ Q
♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ —	♠ —	♠ —	♠ —
♥ J 10	♥ —	♥ 5	♥ K 4
♦ A J	♦ —	♦ 4	♦ 4
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

The lead of the last trump now ruined West, who gave up the diagrammed jack. South threw the heart six from dummy, led the diamond four, and made the doubled slam.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	3♣	4♣	5♣
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
Pass	6♣	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

## PEANUTS



## BEEBLE BAILEY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



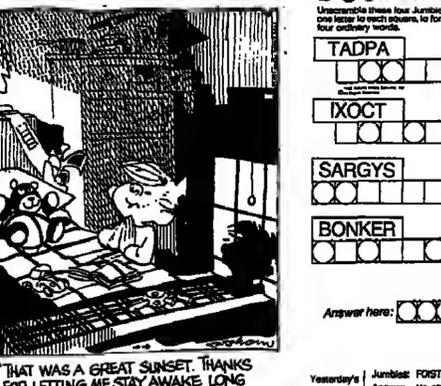
## GARFIELD



## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to reach squares, to form four ordinary words.

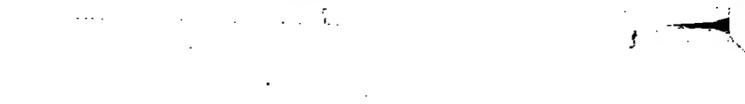
TADPA  
IXOCT  
SARGYS  
BONKER

Now arrange the colored letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ FOR HIS \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **FOUR CRAWL BOYISH EFACE**  
Answer: He often crawls more than at other times, but seldom for long.

## BLONDIE



SPORTS  
Here it All,  
Give an Inch

## SCOREBOARD

<p>Baseball</p> <p>Red Sox 5, Yankees 4</p> <p>Giants 3, Mets 2</p> <p>Phillies 4, Braves 3</p> <p>Pirates 6, Cardinals 5</p> <p>Indians 7, Tigers 6</p> <p>Blue Jays 8, White Sox 7</p> <p>Rangers 9, Astros 8</p> <p>Marlins 10, Cubs 9</p> <p>Pastors 11, Mariners 10</p> <p>Padres 12, Rockies 11</p> <p>Pirates 13, Yankees 12</p> <p>Red Sox 14, Braves 13</p> <p>Phillies 15, Mets 14</p> <p>Giants 16, Cardinals 15</p> <p>Indians 17, Tigers 16</p> <p>Blue Jays 18, White Sox 17</p> <p>Rangers 19, Astros 18</p> <p>Marlins 20, Cubs 19</p> <p>Pastors 21, Mariners 20</p> <p>Padres 22, Rockies 21</p>	<p>Football</p> <p>Packers 24, Vikings 23</p> <p>Browns 25, Steelers 24</p> <p>Panthers 26, Colts 25</p> <p>Bengals 27, Ravens 26</p> <p>Jaguars 28, Titans 27</p> <p>Lions 29, Falcons 28</p> <p>Buccanners 30, Saints 29</p> <p>Seahawks 31, Redskins 30</p> <p>Patriots 32, Dolphins 31</p> <p>Chargers 33, Broncos 32</p> <p>49ers 34, Raiders 33</p> <p>Eagles 35, Cowboys 34</p> <p>Texans 36, Packers 35</p> 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